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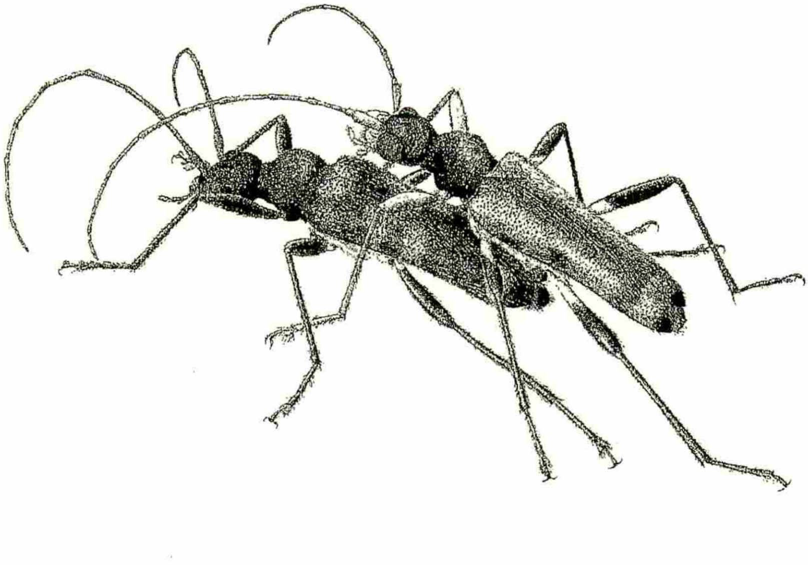

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Elaterid-beetles of Is. Cheju (Quelpart Island) (Coleoptera: Elateridae)

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Abstract Total 30 species of Elaterid-beetles taken in Is. Cheju are reported, 10 of which are newly described: *Hemicrepidius* (s. str.) *coreanus*, *H.* (s. str.) *secessus hallaensis*, *H.* (s. str.) *sinuatus insularis*, *H.* (s. str.) *desertor chejuanus*, *Ampedus* (s. str.) *sanorum*, *Ectinus tamnaensis*, *Silesis musculus quelpartianus*, *Priopus bibari*, *Melanotus legatus leeanus* and *M. arctoides*.

At the beginning of October in 1998 and May in 2001, one of the authors KISHII received a rich material of click beetles collected from Is. Cheju (済州島, Quelpart Island, Jejudo, Cheju-do) of Korea through PAIK, the other of authors, for examination and determination. Up to the present 36 species are known to occur on this island by some authors on PAIK's investigation of 1997, but there is some doubtful points, namely these reporting have something of uncertainty on the determination in part. Lately, we found 30 species consisting of 226 specimens from this island, and the material includes 10 new species or subspecies, which are described newly by KISHII as follows.

On species of Elateridae, *Lacon depressus*, was first described from Korea by CANDÈZE in 1874. He later described many Elaterid species from the Palaearctic region including Korean Peninsula (CANDÈZE, 1857–91). Only a few works on the click beetles from Korea have been reported (KOLBE, 1886; HEYDEN, 1887; MIWA, 1927–34, etc.). The reports includes the lists of Elateridae with some newly described species. Recent researchers have increased the number of elaterid-species and corrected some errors in the previous works.

The first work on the click beetles of Is. Cheju was published by OKAMOTO (1924) which included 3 species. Thereafter, numerous lists of Elateridae were published (CHO *et al.*, 1968; SEOK, 1970; KOMIYA, 1971; KIM, 1984; LEE *et al.*, 1985; KIM, 1989; KIM & OHIRA, 1990, 1991; KIM, 1993; PAIK *et al.*, 1995). PAIK (1995) reviewed all the published data on the insect fauna of this island and listed 36 species of click beetles. However, some incorrect and/or ambiguous identifications are found in the previous reports. Therefore, the revision of the list of Elateridae from Korean Peninsula including Is. Cheju should be considered.

The holotype specimens are deposited in the Jejudo Folklore & Natural History Museum (JFNHM) and the paratype specimens are preserved in the private collection of the authors and in the JFNHM. All the specimens were collected by the members of the JFNHM and by J.-C. PAIK and the descriptions are abridged exception of some examples by other collectors.

Before going into further details, we wish to thank Mr. JUNG, S. H., the chief of Animal Department of JFNHM for lending specimens from the collection under his care. Thanks are also due to Dr. Giuseppe PLATIA in Italy for his continuous guidance and to Assist.-Prof. Kunio ARAYA, Kyushu University, for his invaluable support in the course of the present study.

The administrative area of the localities by the Chinese characters are as the following: Andeung (南済州郡安徳面); Ara, Cheju City (済州市我羅); Cheju City (済州市); Donnaeko, Seogwipo City (西帰浦市猪川); Eugwi (南済州郡南元邑衣貴); 5・16–road, Mt. Halla-san (漢拏山国立公園5・16道路); Gerinsaseum, 2nd transverse-road, Mt. Halla-san (漢拏山国立公園第2横断道路); Mt. Halla-san (漢拏山国立公園漢拏山); Hoesu (西帰浦市廻水); Hyeopjae (北済州郡翰林邑挟才); Jungmun (西帰浦市中文); Kwabgpyeong, Andeok-myeon (南済州郡安徳面廣坪); Kwaneum-sa Temple (漢拏山国立公園観音寺); Kyorae (北済州郡朝天邑橋来); Myeondo, Cheju City (済州市明道庵); Nohyeong, Cheju City (済州市老衡); Odeung, Cheju City (済州市梧登); Ora, Jeju City (済州市梧羅); Sangchang (南済州郡安徳面上倉); Sanisudong, Daejung (南済州郡大静邑山伊水洞); 2nd transverse-road, Mt. Halla-san (漢拏山国立公園第2横断道路); Seogwipo City (西帰浦市); Seohong (西帰浦市西洪); Seongpanak (漢拏山国立公園城板岳); Seongeup (南済州郡表善面城邑); Seonheul (北済州郡朝天邑善屹); Sinyang (南済州郡城山邑新陽); Sinye (南済州郡南元邑新礼); Mt. Songak (南済州郡大静邑松岳山); Suakgyo, Mt. Halla-san, (漢拏山国立公園水岳橋, alt. 600 m); Sujangol, Mt. Halla-san, (漢拏山国立公園水長兀, alt. 900 m); Sumang (南済州郡南元邑水望); Topyeong (西帰浦市吐坪); Wasan (北済州郡朝天邑臥山); Weondong (済州市); Wudo Isle (牛島); Youngsill (or Yongsil, Yeonsil), Mt. Halla-san, (漢拏山国立公園霊室).

Pectocera fortunei CANDÈZE, 1873

(Fig. 1)

Pectocera Fortunei CANDÈZE, 1873, Élat. Mém. Soc. roy. Sci. Liège, (2) 5, mem 2: 6–7 (Chine et Japon: Hiogo).

Specimens examined: 1♀, Hoesu, 6. VI. 1997; 1♀, Seohong, 5. VI. 1993; 1♀(Fig. 1), Seongpanak, 14. VII. 1994; 1♀ Topyeong, 11. VII. 1993.

Geographic distribution: Korea, Is. Cheju, China, Is. Hainang & Vietnam.

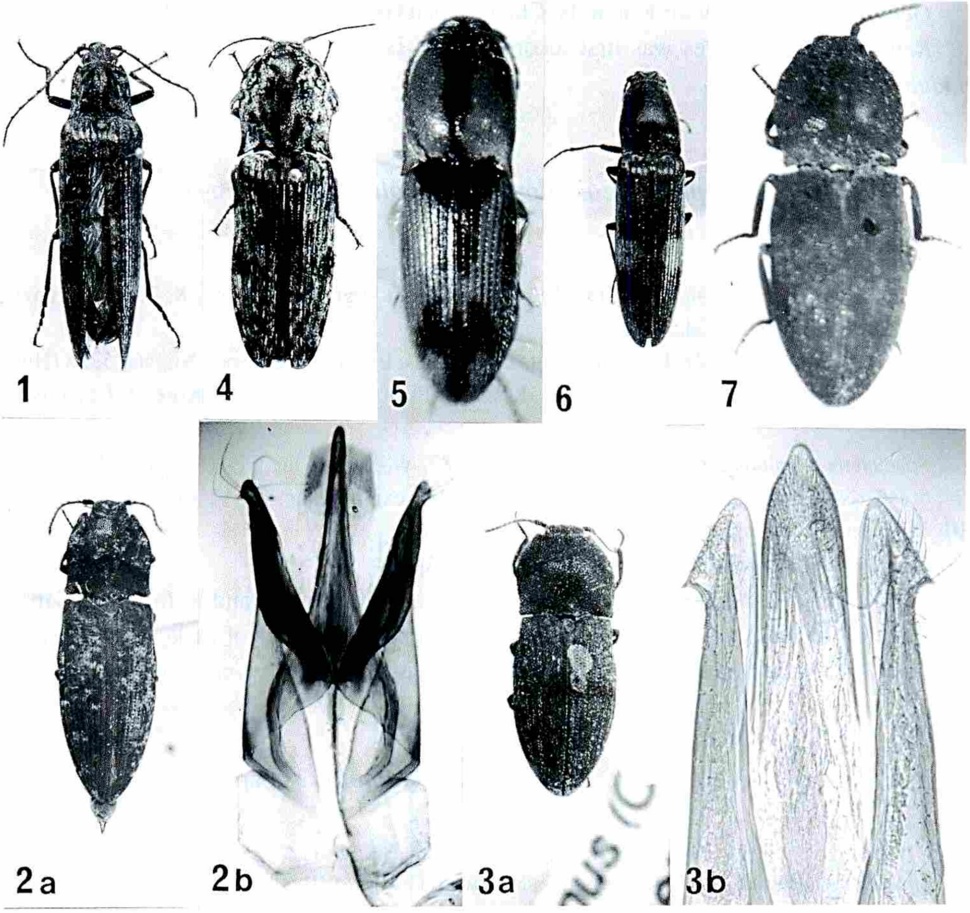
Remarks: At a glance, the specimens from this island seem to be allied to *P. hige* from Japan, but 3rd antennal segment more elongate, anterior corners of pronotum plainly projected triangularly, and posterior angles of pronotum longer and well projected divergingly. This species is firstly recorded from this island.

Agrypnus **(s. str.)** *binodulus coreanus* KISHII, 1961

(Fig. 2)

Lacon binodulus: OKAMOTO, 1924, Bull. Agr. Ex. Gov.-Gen. Chosen, I (2): 182 (Quelpart Is.).

Agrypnus binodulus coreanus KISHII, 1961, Bull. Heian High Sch., Kyoto, 5: 24 (Is. Tsushima and Korea).



Figs. 1–7. 1, *Pectocera fortunei* Candèze, 1873, habitus (♀, Seongpanak, 28.6 mm); 2a, *Agrypnus* (s. str.) *binodulus coreanus* Kishii, 1961, habitus (♀, Mt. Hallasan, 14.8 mm); 2b, ditto, male genitalia (7983: micro-slide number, and so forth; Seonheul); 3a, *Agrypnus* (*Colaulon*) *hypnicola* (Kishii, 1964), habitus (♂, Hyeopjae, 7.5 mm); 3b, ditto, male genitalia (8083, Hamdeok); 4, *Cryptalaus berus* (Candèze, 1865), habitus (♀, Wasan, 29.1 mm); 5, *Prodrasterius agnatus* (Candèze, 1873), habitus (♀, Is. Cheju, 4.02 mm); 6, *Limoniscus kraatzi kraatzi* (Candèze, 1879), habitus (♀, Seongpanak, 12.3 mm); 7, *Agrypnus* (*Colaulon*) *miyamotoi* subsp., habitus (♀, Bomok, 8.04 mm).

Specimens examined: 1♂, Ara, Cheju City, 25. V. 1994; 1♂, 6♀♀, Cheju City, 12. VIII. 1994; 1♀, ditto, 17. VIII. 1994; 1♂, 1♀, Donnaeko, Seogwipo City, 30. IX. 1994; 10♂♂, Eugwi, 16. VIII. 11; 1♀, Mt. Halla-san, 27. VII. 1994; 2♂♂, 1♀(Fig. 2a), ditto (alt. 300 m), 22. VIII. 1994; 1♀, ditto (alt. 600 m), 22. VIII. 1994; 2♂♂, 2♀♀, ditto (alt. 700 m), 15. IX. 1994; 2♀♀, 5·16-road, Mt. Halla-san (alt. 300 m), 30. VIII. 1994; 1♂, 1♀, ditto (alt. 500 m), 30. VIII. 1994; 1♀, ditto (alt. 600 m), 25. VII. 1994; 2♂♂, Hyeopjae, 8. V. 1994; 3♀♀, Jungmun, 17. IX. 1994; 1♀, Kyorae, 18. VIII. 1993; 1♀, Odeung, Cheju City, 20. VI. 1994; 1♂, ditto, 28. IX. 1994; 3♂♂, Sangchang, 22. V. 1992; 1♀, Sanisudong, Daejung, 21. VI. 1994; 1♀, 2nd traversroad, Mt. Halla-san, (alt. 700 m), 23. IX. 1994; 1♂, Seogwipo City, 7. VIII. 1994, by light trap; 3♂♂, 7. VIII. 1994; 1♀, ditto, 9. VIII. 1994; 1♀, Seongeup, 15. IX. 1994; 1♀, Seongpanak, 5. VII. 1994; 2♂♂, 1♀, ditto, 13. IX. 1994; 2♂♂, ditto, 23. IX. 1994; 1♂, Seonheul, 20. VIII. 1982, W.-T. Kim leg.; 1♂, ditto, 8. VII. 1993; 1♂, ditto, 26. VIII. 1994; 1♀, Sinyang, 19. III. 1994; 1♂, 1♀, Sumang, 31. III. 1994; 6♀♀, Youngsil, Mt. Halla-san (alt. 850 m), 23. VI. 1994.

Geographic distribution: Korea, Is. Cheju, Japan (Is. Tsushima) & NE-China.

Remarks: This species was first recorded from Is. Cheju by OKAMOTO (1924) as *Lacon binodulus*.

Agrypnus (*Colaulon*) *hypnicola* (KISHII, 1964)

(Fig. 3)

Colaulon (*Cryptolacon*) *hypnicola* KISHII, 1964, Bull. Heian High Sch., Kyoto, 8: 26 & 33 (Kizugawa riverside of Kyoto and Osaka).
Agrypnus (*Colaulon*) *hypnicola*: BABA et KISHII, 1981, Trans. Essa entomol. Soc., Niigata, 52: 6 (Niigata).
Agrypnus hyponicola[!]: S.-H. LEE *et al*., 1987, Korean J. Plant Prot., 26(1): 1–7 (Korea & Cheju Is.).

Specimens examined: 1♂, Hamdeok, 18. IV. 1982, W.-T. KIM leg.; 1♂(Fig. 3a), Hyeopjae, 7. V. 1994; 1 ex., Kwabgpyeong, Andeok-myeon, 2. IV. 1994; 1 ex., Sinyang, 22. V. 1994; 1 ex., Mt. Songak, 7. III. 1994; 1 ex., Sumang, 31. III. 1994.

Geographic distribution: Korea, Is. Cheju & Japan.

Remarks: All the diagnostic features of specimens from this island fit to those of the main characteristics of the type specimens, especially the apical structures of male genitalia (Fig. 3b). LEE *et al*. (1987) reported this species from Is. Cheju as *Agrypnus hyponicola* (sic).

Agrypnus (*Colaulon*) *miyamotoi* subsp.

(Fig. 7)

Specimen examined: 1♀(Fig. 7), Bomok, Seogwipo City, 21. VII. 1982, W.-T. KIM leg.

This remarkable species is represented by one female specimen only. It seems to be a close relative of *Agrypnus* (*Colaulon*) *miyamotoi erabu* KISHII, 1996 from Is. Kuchinoerabu-jima in Japan, but the author refrains from naming and is waiting for further material, especially the male.

Geographic distribution: Is. Cheju and Japan.

Remarks: This species was first recorded from Is. Cheju by S.-H. LEE *et al*. (1987) as *Agrypnus miyamotoi*.

Cryptalaus berus (CANDÈZE, 1865)

(Fig. 4)

Alaus berus CANDÈZE, 1865, Elat. nouv. I : 15 (Japon).
Cryptalaus berus: OHIRA, 1990, Gekkan-Mushi, Tokyo, 234: 21.
Paracalais berus: S.-H. LEE, 1995, Ins. Koreana Suppl. 5: 75 (Cheju Is.).

Specimen examined: 1♀(Fig. 4), Wasan, 31. VII. 1993.

Geographic distribution: Korea, Is. Cheju, Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Isls. Izu, Is. Oki, Is. Iki, Is. Tsushima, Is. Yaku-shima, Is. Kuchinoerabu-jima, Is. Nakano-shima, Is. Takara-jima, Is. Amami-ohshima, Is. Tokuno-shima, Is. Okinawa, Is. Kume-jima, Is. Yonaguni, Is.

Minamidaito-jima, Isls. Ogasawara), China, Laos & Vietnam.

Remarks: This species was first recorded from Is. Cheju by S.-H. LEE (1995) as *Paracalais berus*.

Prodrasterius agnatus (CANDÈZE, 1873)

(Fig. 5)

Aeolus agnatus CANDÈZE, 1873, Élat. Mem. Soc. roy. Sci. Liège, (2) 5, mem 2: 8 (Japon).
Prodrasterius agnatus: YOKOYAMA, 1930, Nippon no Kotyu, Tokyo: 84.
Aeoloderma agnata[!]: S.-H. LEE *et al.*, 1985, Report of the Academic Survery of Hallasan (Mountain) Natural Preserve: 407 (Cheju Is.).

Specimens examined: 1 ex., Seongpanak, Mt. Halla-san, 11. IX. 1983, W.-T. KIM leg.; 1 ex. (Fig. 5), Seonheul, 8. VII. 1993; 1 ex., ditto, 22. VII. 1993.

Geographic distribution: Korea, Is. Cheju, Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Is. Sado, Isls. Izu, Is. Iki, Is. Tsushima, Is. Tanega-shima, Is. Yaku-shima, Is. Kuchierabu-jima, Is. Nakano-shima, Is. Amami-ohshima, Is. Izena-jima) & NE-China.

Remarks: This species was first recorded from Is. Cheju by S.-H. LEE *et al.* (1985) as *Aeoloderma agnata* (sic).

Limoniscus kraatzi kraatzi (CANDÈZE, 1879)

(Fig. 6)

Limonius Kraatzi CANDÈZE, 1879, Deut. entomol. Ztg., 23 (II): 281 (Amur).
Limoniscus Kraatzi: MIWA, 1935, Kansai Entomol. Mag., Osaka, 3 (2): 51 (Mt. Ibuki).
Gambrinus kraatzi: S.-H. LEE *et al.*, 1985, Academic Research Report for the Mt. Halla: 453 (Cheju Is.).

Specimen examined: 1♀(Fig. 6), Seongpanak, 14. VII. 1994.

Geographic distribution: Korea, Is. Cheju, NE-China & E-Russia.

Remarks: This nominotypical subspecies distributing widely from the Primorskij to the Korean Peninsula is distinguishable from the subspecies *L. kraatzi nihonicus* by the dense and small punctures on pronotum and dark coloured legs. This species was first recorded from Is. Cheju by S.-H. LEE *et al.* (1985) as *Gambrinus kraatzi*.

Stenagostus umbratilis (LEWIS, 1894)

(Fig. 8)

Athous umbratilis LEWIS, 1894, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., [6] 13: 198 (Junsai, Chiuzenji and Oyayama).
Stenagostus umbratilis: NAKANE et KISHII, 1955, Coloured Ill. Ins. Japan, Coleop., Osaka: 15 (Sobo-san).

Specimens examined: 1♂(Fig. 8), 5 · 16–road, Mt. Halla-san (alt. 600 m), 26. VII. 1994; 1♂, Seongpanak, 4. VII. 1994; 1♂, 1♀, Youngsill, Mt. Halla-san (alt. 850 m), 15. VII. 1994; 1♀, ditto, 24. VII. 1997.

Geographic distribution: Korea, Is. Cheju & Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Is. Okushiri, Is. Sado, Is. Hachijyo, Is. Oki, Is. Tsushima, Is. Fukue-jima, Is. Yaku-shima).

Remarks: This species is firstly recorded from this island.

Hemicrepidius* (s. str.) *coreanus KISHII, sp. nov.

(Fig. 9)

Male, 10.2–11.5 mm in length. Elongate, rather slender and less depressed above as well as beneath, subparallel-sided, and shining all over. Head entirely black; antennae mainly black with both extremities of each segment more or less brownish; mouthparts blackish brown with mandibles medianly and labrum anteriorly paler; pronotum wholly black except a paratype specimen transversely reddish brown at posterior margin narrowly; scutellum blackish brown to yellowish brown; elytra entirely reddish or yellowish brown; undersurface generally blackish with marginal parts of each segment more or less reddish, especially distinct at abdominal sternites; legs reddish brown. Pubescence rather stout, not so long, dense, suberect and yellowish.

Head broad, almost flattened, relative extent across eyes and each eye width in dorsal aspect as 100:27; frons shallowly and triangularly impressed, deflexed antero-inferiad, with anterior edge definitely carinate and roundly expanded; frontal groove narrowed at the middle, deep, faced downward with surface micro-shagreened. Vertex with large, simple, more or less dense and rather evenly provided punctures, interstices between the punctures subequal to their diameter in average, with surface entirely smooth.

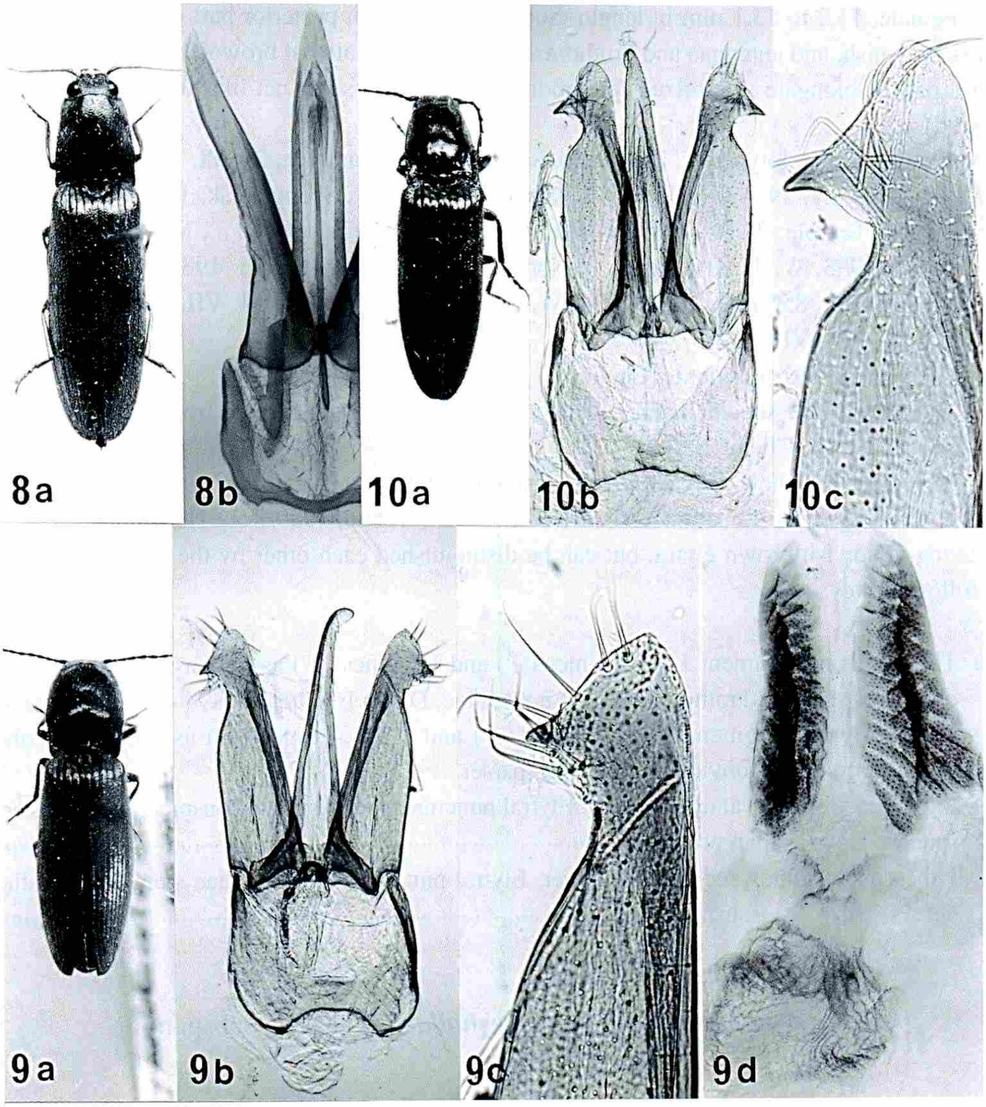
Antennae slender, exceeding pronotal hind angles by apical two segments or more; relative length/width from basal segment to 5th as 25/9, 17/14, 30/19, 40/23 and 40/21 respectively; basal segment cylindrical and a little swollen behind apical end, 2nd obconical, 3rd elongate triangular, 4th to 10th subhanging-bell-formed, 5th to 10th progressively becoming longer and narrower apically, and 11th longest (59/14 in relative length / width).

Pronotum subquadrate, distinctly longer than wide, simply and a little roundly convex above medianly, without any medio-longitudinal line nor impression; relative median length and width as 100/80; each posterior angle straightly extending posteriad, not divergent laterad, rather short and broad, with an acute short carination along side; each basal notch very small, sometimes more or less obscure, without any furrows at sides. Punctures simple, plainly small and sparse, and their extent conspicuously wide; interstices between punctures entirely smooth.

Scutellum tongue-shaped, declivous antero-infereriad, elevated longitudinally in the middle; anterior margin ill-marginated and almost straight; posterior end rounded; punctures plainly larger and denser than those on pronotum.

Elytra parallel-sided behind humeri to beyond apical 2/3, then gently and roundly convergent to normal formed apices; striae fine, with round and discontinuous punctures, plainly grooved in inner two striae, but in the remainings generally obsolescent; intervals between striae flattened and shining, with fine and rather dense punctures; posterior apices moderately ended, without any excavation nor projection.

Prosternum elongate and subtrapezoidal, feebly narrowed at the middle, well convex longitudinally, and entirely smooth with punctures generally allied to those on pronotum, excepting distinctly larger and denser anterior rim. Prosternal process in profile elongate,



Figs. 8–10. 8a, *Stenagostus umbratilis* (LEWIS, 1894), habitus (♂, Mt. Halla-san, 18.0 mm); 8b, ditto, male genitalia (7751, Mt. Halla-san); 9a, *Hemicrepidius* (s. str.) *coreanus* KISHII, sp. nov., holotype, habitus (♀, Kwaneumsa, 11.2 mm); 9b, ditto, male genitalia (7756, Seongpanak, paratype); 9c, ditto, apical part of paramere (ditto); 9d, ditto, sclerotic formations in female bursa copulatrix (7757, Seongpanak, paratype); 10a, *Hemicrepidius* (s. str.) *secessus hallaensis* KISHII, subsp. nov., holotype, habitus (♂, Kwaneumsa, 10.8 mm); 10b, ditto, male genitalia (7754, Seongpanak, paratype); 10c, ditto, apical part of paramere (ditto).

weakly bent interiad near the middle, with an obvious longitudinal furrow on each lateral side; posterior end bluntly pointed. Prosterno-pleural sutures a little broadly marginated at base only. Propleural punctures clearly larger and denser than those on prosternum. Mesosternal groove horizontal at anterior half, distinctly and declivously bent postero-inferiad. Metasternal punctures conspicuously finer and sparser than those on pronotum. Metacoxal plates moderate. Legs slender, with 2nd and 3rd tarsal joints broadened apically and bi-lobed beneath. Genitalia as figured (Figs. 9b & 9c); apico-lateral expansion of each paramere rather small, roundly expanded at outer side and shallowly excavated at base.

Female, 11.2 to 13.1 mm in length. Subcylindrical, with posterior part of pronotum more or less brownish, and antennae and prothorax of one example almost brownish. Bursa copulatrix with a pair of elongate sclerotized formations and an obsolescent net-like structure as figured (Fig. 9d).

Type series: Holotype: ♂, Donnaeko, Seogwipo City, paratype, 29. VI. 1994. Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, Ara Jeju City, 29. VI. 1983, W.-T. KIM leg.; 2♂♂, 1♀, Seongpanak, 14. VII. 1994; 1♂, Kwaneum-sa Temple, 29. V. 1989; 1♂(Fig. 9a), ditto, 17. VII. 1997; 1♂, Mt. Halla-san (400 m), 22. VII. 1993, W.-T. KIM leg.; 1♂, Nohyeong, Cheju City, 18. VI. 1986; 1♂, Youngsill, Mt. Halla-san (alt. 850 m), 7. VII. 1994, W.-T. KIM leg.; 1♂, ditto, 14. VII. 1994, W.-T. KIM leg.; 1♂, ditto, 24. VII. 1997.

Geographic distribution: Is. Cheju.

Etymology: The specific name of the present new species is derived from Korea in which the type locality "Is. Cheju" lies .

Remarks: This new species closely resembles Japanese species: *H.* (s. str.) *terukoanus* (KISHII, 1961) from Is. Tsushima and *H.* (s. str.) *kibane* KISHII, 1989 from Honshu and Kyushu in having yellowish brown elytra, but can be distinguished each other by the characteristics in the following key:

1(2) Third antennal segment 1.7–1.8 times (♂) and 1.5 times (♀) as long as second. Pronotal punctures small and rather dense, but not so fine. Distr.: Is. Cheju. ·················· *H. coreanus*
2(1) Third antennal segment 1.4–1.5 times (♂) and 1.3–1.4 times (♀) as long as second. Pronotal punctures obviously finer and sparser.
3(4) Pubescence slender and less dense. Elytral punctures among striae conspicuously finer and sparser. Distr.: Japan proper. ··· *H. kibane*
4(3) Pubescence stouter and clearly denser. Elytral punctures among striae smaller and rather denser. Distr.: Is. Tsushima. ··· *H. terukoanus*

Hemicrepidius* (s. str.) *secessus hallaensis KISHII, subsp. nov.

(Fig. 10)

Pseudathous secessus: LEE *et al.*, 1985, Insect Fauna of Mt. Halla: 407 (Mt. Halla: Is. Cheju do).

As compared with the nominotypical subspecies of *H.* (s. str.) *secessus* (CANDÈZE, 1873) from Japan, the new subspecies is easily distinguishable from it by the following characters. A little slender and small: 10.4–11.6 mm (male) and 11.3 mm (female) in length. Male antennae elongate, apical two segments exceeding beyond apex of each pronotal hind angle or more, and female antennae subequal to combined length of head and prothorax. Pronotal punctures smaller and a little sparser. Apico-lateral expansion of each paramere in male genitalia more largely excavated at base (Figs. 10b & 10c).

Type series: Holotype: ♂(Fig. 10a), Kwaneum-sa Temple, Mt. Halla-san, 15. VII. 1997 by light trap. Paratypes: 1♂, Seongpanak, 14. VII. 1994; 1♂, ditto, 27. VII. 1994; 2♀♀, Youngsill, Mt. Halla-san (alt. 850 m), 24. VII. 1994.

Geographic distribution: Is. Cheju.

Etymology: The subspecific name of the present new subspecies is taken after the type locality “Mt. Halla-san”.

Remarks: In addition to the present subspecies, the species have three other subspecies, subsp. *kuniyoshii* OHIRA, 1967 from Is. Okinawa-honto, subsp. *okadomei* OHIRA, 1966 from Is. Kuchinoerabu-jima, and subsp. *izuinsulanus* (KISHII, 1977) from Iss. Izu-shoto. The new subspecies is easily distinguished from the others by having elongate and slender antennae and different habitat. This species was first recorded from Is. Cheju by S.-H. LEE *et al.* (1985) as *Pseudathous secessus*. But it may belong to the present subspecies or any of the two followings.

***Hemicrepidius* (s. str.) *sinuatus insularis* KISHII, subsp. nov.**

(Fig. 11)

The present new subspecies is distinguishable from the nominotypical one of *H.* (s. str.) *sinuatus* (LEWIS, 1894) from Japan in the following points: 1) Male: 9.5–12.1 mm in length; 2) head and pronotum entirely black, but elytra and undersurface usually dark chocolate brown to blackish, with antennae and legs more or less reddish brown; 3) antennae elongate and slender, exceeding beyond apices of hind angles of pronotum by apical two segments; 4) 2nd antennal segment subobconical and clearly longer than wide: ca. 1.5 times or more (in subsp. *sinuatus* subglobular and ca. 1.4 times or less). Male genitalia as figured (Figs. 11b & 11c), general structures practically equal to the nominotypical subspecies. Female unknown.

Type series: Holotype: ♂, Youngsill, Mt. Halla-san, (alt. 850 m), 15. VII. 1994. Paratypes: 6♂♂(Fig. 11a), same data as the holotype; 2♂♂, ditto, 24. VII. 1994; 1♀, Mt. Halla-san (400 m), 19. VII. 1994, W.-T. KIM leg.; 8♂♂, Seongpanak, 14. VII. 1994; 1♂, Seongwipo City, 22. VII. 1993, W.-T. KIM leg.; 1♂, Yeonsil, Mt. Halla-san (alt. 850 m), 7. VII. 1994, W.-T. KIM leg.; 1♀, Yongsil, Mt. Halla-san, 11. VII. 1994, W.-T. KIM leg.

Geographic distribution: Is. Cheju.

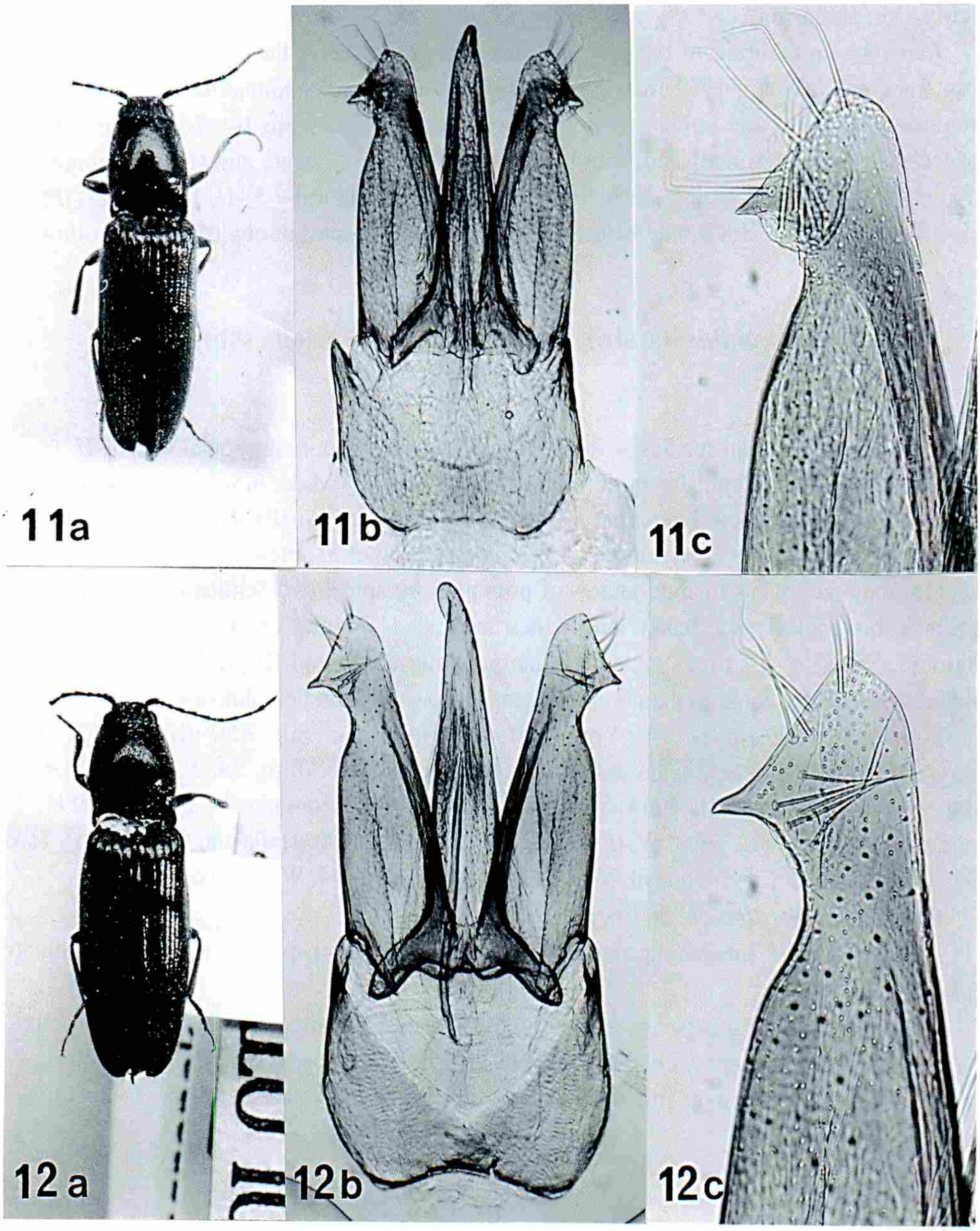
Etymology: The subspecific name of the present new subspecies is the Latin adjective *insularis* (island).

Remarks: Another subspecies of the present species distributed on the mountainous area of Is. Yaku-shima: *viz.* subsp. *satouchii* KISHII, 1961. The new subspecies from Is. Cheju may be distinguished by the denser punctures on pronotum and elytral interstices than those of *satouchii*.

***Hemicrepidius* (s. str.) *desertor chejuanus* KISHII, subsp. nov.**

(Fig. 12)

The present new subspecies is distinguishable from the nominotypical subspecies from Japan and two other subspecies (subsp. *yakuensis* KISHII, 1969 from Is. Yaku-shima and subsp. *amamicola* KISHII, 1969 from Is. Amami-ohshima) by the following characteristics: 1) Male, 11.0 mm in length; 2) body simply black without metallic luster on upper surface entirely; 3) hind corners of pronotum distinctly broad and rounded at apices; 4) pronotal punctures simple, not ocellated in high magnification, and rather a little sparse; 5) genitalia as figured (Figs. 12b & 12c); apico-lateral expansion of each paramere distinctly sharp and well projecting laterad. Female unknown.



Figs. 11–12. 11a, *Hemicrepidius* (s. str.) *sinuatus insularis* KISHII, subsp. nov., paratype, habitus (♂, Youngsill, 10.95 mm); 11b, ditto, male genitalia (7753, Youngsill, paratype); 11c, ditto, apical part of paramere (ditto); 12a, *Hemicrepidius* (s. str.) *desertor chejuanus* KISHII, subsp. nov., holotype, habitus (♂, Seongpanak, 11.8 mm); 12b, ditto, male genitalia (7758, Seongpanak, holotype); 12c, apical part of paramere (ditto).

Type series: Holotype: ♂(Fig. 12a), Seongpanak, 27. VII. 1994.

Geographic distribution: Is. Cheju.

Etymology: The subspecific name of the present subspecies is given after the type locality "Is. Cheju".

Remarks: The four Hemicrepidine-species described above have close resemblance to each other, but they may be distinguishable by the following key:

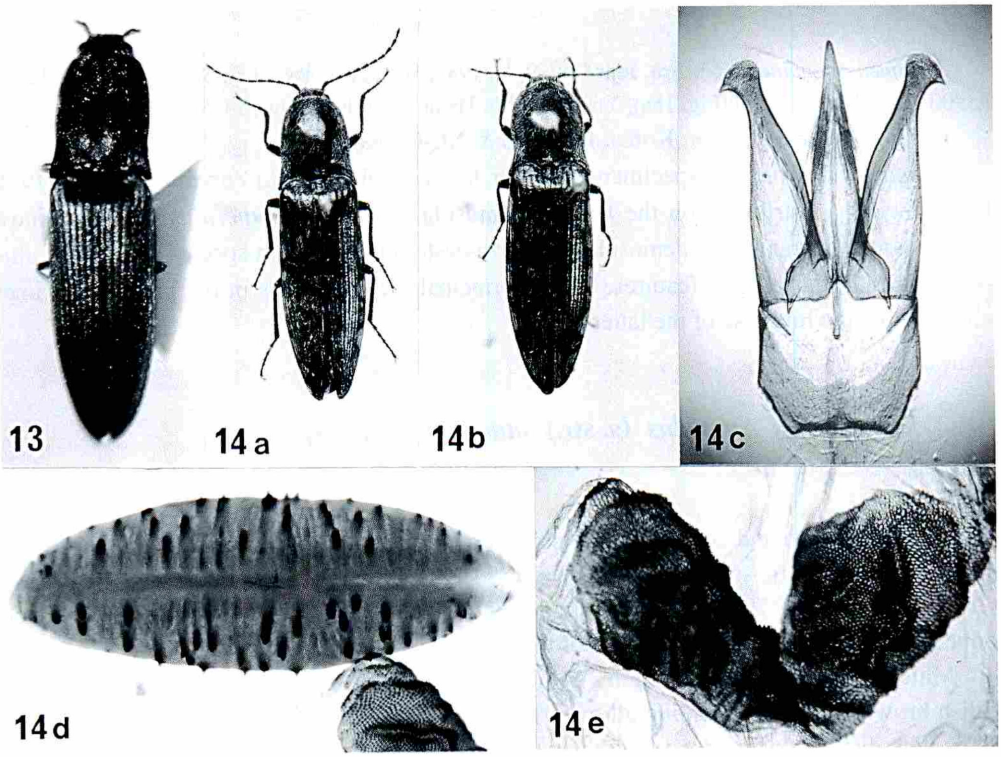
1(2) Second antennal segment elongate and subcylindrical, third segment 1.3 times as long as second in male; pronotal hind angles short and broad. ······················ *H. desertor chejuanus*
2(1) Second antennal segment obconical or triangular, third joint 1.7–1.9 times as long as second in male; pronotal hind angles elongate and narrow.
3(4) Elytra entirely reddish or yellowish brown.·· *H. coreanus*
4(3) Elytra entirely black or dark chocolate brown.
5(6) Head and pronotal punctures relatively larger and denser; legs generally blackish to dark brown. ··· *H. secessus hallaensis*
6(5) Head and pronotal punctures distinctly finer and sparser; legs generally more or less yellowish to brownish. ··· *H. sinuatus insularis*

Corymbitodes sp.

(Fig. 13)

Specimen examined: 1♀(Fig. 13), Nohyeong, Cheju City, 18. VI. 1986.

Remarks: The present specimen is somewhat allied to *C. obscuripes* (Lewis, 1894) from Japan and to *C. christophi* (Kiesenwetter, 1879) from Amur, though the antennae were lost except basal two joints, pronotal hind corners are broad and rather short, and elytral coloration is wholly dusky brown. Final determination is withheld until male and complete specimens will be available for further study. Kim, W.-T. (1984) recorded *C. nikkoensis* (Jakobson, 1913) from Is. Cheju, but the specimen seems to be conspecific to the present material.



Figs. 13–14. 13, *Corymbitodes* sp., habitus (♀, Nohyeong, 10.3 mm); 14a, *Actenicerus infirmus* (Reitter, 1892), habitus (♂, Myeondo, 18.8 mm); 14b, ditto, habitus (♀, Sangchang, 18.4 mm); 14c, ditto, male genitalia (7759, Youngsill); 14d, ditto, spindle-formed plate in female bursa copulatrix (7761, Youngsill); 14e, ditto, V-formed plate in female bursa copulatrix (ditto).

Actenicerus infirmus (REITTER, 1892)

(Fig. 14)

Corymbites infirmus REITTER, 1982, Wien. entomol. Ztg., 11: 152 (Primorskij in Russia).
Actenicerus (*Acnitecerus*) *infirmus*: Gurjeva, 1989, Fauna USSR, 12 (3): (76) & 82 (E. Russia & N. Korea).

Specimens examined: 1♂(Fig. 14a), Myeondo, Cheju City, 23. IV. 1994; 1♂, Kwaneum-sa Temple, 22. X. 1987; 1♀(Fig. 14b), Sangchang, 22. V. 1992; 1♀, Sangumburi, 23. IV. 1983, W.-T. KIM leg.; 5♂♂, 2♀♀, Youngsill, Mt. Halla-san (alt. 850 m), 28. VI. 1994; 1♀, ditto, 24. VII. 1997.

Geographic distribution: Korea, Is. Cheju, NE-China & E-Russia.

Remarks: The present species from Is. Cheju seems to be closely allied to the Japanese species, *A. orientalis* (CANDÈZE, 1873), in the measurement and the general features, but can easily be distinguished from the latter by the characters of male genitalia. And, it is identical to the materials from the northern Korea except the smaller and slenderer body. Previous records as *A. odaisanus* by LEE S.-H. *et al.* (1985) and *A. pruinosus* by some authors must be omitted because of their misidentification of the present species at least a part of their materials.

Selatosomus* (s. str.) *puberulus (CANDÈZE, 1879)

(Fig. 18)

Corymbites puberulus CANDÈZE, 1879, Deut. entomol. Ztg., 23 (II): 282 (Amur).
Selatosomus (*Selatosomus*) *puberulus*: GURJEVA, 1989, Fauna USSR, 12 (3):(216) & 236 (E. Russia, N-E. China & N. Korea).

Specimens examined: 1♂, Ara, Jeju City, 9. V. 1982, W.-T. KIM leg.; 1♀, Sujangol, Mt. Halla-san, (alt. 900 m), 4. VI. 1978; 1♂(Fig. 18a), Youngsill, Mt. Halla-san, (alt. 850 m), 14. VII. 1994.

Geographic distribution: Korea, Is. Cheju & NE-China.

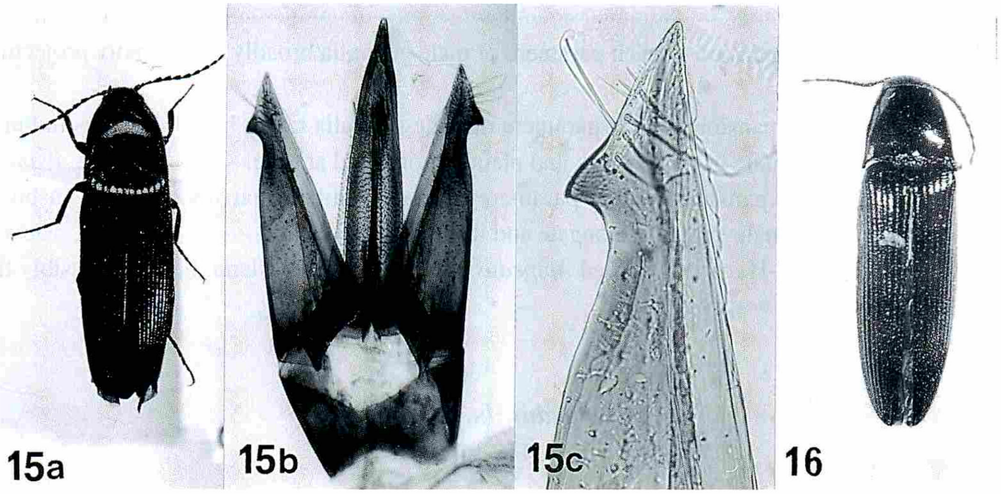
Remarks: The present specimens more or less resemble *S.* (*S.*) *coreanus* (MIWA, 1928), which is widely distributed on the Korean Peninsula, and *S.* (*S.*) *puberulus* has been known from the northern area of the peninsula and north-eastern China. Both species are closely allied to each other in the general features, but the principal characteristics in the present specimens well correspond with those of the latter.

Ampedus* (s. str.) *sanorum KISHII, sp. nov.

(Fig. 15)

In general form and coloration, the present new *Ampedus*-species is quite similar to some Japanese species: *A.* (s. str.) *vestitus* (LEWIS, 1894), *A.* (s. str.) *ivanovi* (JAKOBSON, 1913), *A.* (s. str.) *nubatama* KISHII, 1988, and *A.* (s. str.) *yamato* KISHII, 1988. But, it may be distinguishable from these relatives by the combination of the following differences in the structure.

Male, 12.2–12.7 mm in length. Wholly black without antennae and legs more or less reddish brown and clearly shining all over. Pubescence rather dense, long, suberect and golden yellow with distinct luster. Vertex with punctures obviously dense, subocellated, generally large



Figs. 15–16. 15a, *Ampedus* (s. str.) *sanorum* KISHII, sp. nov., holotype, habitus (♂, Seongpanak, 12.8 mm); 15b, ditto, male genitalia (7768, Seongpanak, paratype); 15c, ditto, apical part of paramere (ditto); 16, *Ampedus* (s. str.) sp., habitus (♂, Kwaneumsa, 11.3 mm).

but partly uneven, and irregular punctures. Antennal length subequal to head and prothorax combined together. Relative length/width of antennal segment 1st to 5th as 35/18, 15/14.5, 29/13, 38/22 and 33/25 respectively; 2nd globular, 3rd elongate and subclavate, 4th to 10th plainly serrated. Pronotal punctures somewhat similar to those on head, but generally simple, a little smaller and sparser, and rather evenly punctured. Prosternal process in profile suddenly bent interiad behind procoxal cavities and then extending posteriad. Genitalia as figured (Figs. 15b & 15c); apical end and apex of lateral projection of each paramere acutely pointed, and median lobe generally thick and broadened at basal half. Female unknown.

Type series: Holotype: ♂(Fig. 15a), Seongpanak, 22. VII. 1994. Paratype: 1♂, Seongpanak, 24. VI. 1994.

Geographic distribution: Is. Cheju.

Etymology: The new specific name is derived from a dialectal talk on Is. Cheju meaning a general name of small mountain in Korean "Sanoru".

Remarks: This new Korean species and four Japanese ones mentioned above are closely allied to each other, but they may be distinguishable by the following key:

1(4) Elytral pubescence fulvous to golden yellow. Third antennal segment elongate, subclavate, usually near twice as long as wide. Prosternal process narrow, clearly bent interiad behind procoxae.

2(3) Pubescence slender. Vertex with punctures irregular in density and size. Apico-lateral expansion in each paramere of male genitalia acutely pointed at lateral projection. .... *A. sanorum*

3(2) Pubescence stout. Vertex with punctures even in density and size. Apico-lateral expansion in each paramere of male genitalia pointed obtusely at lateral projection. .... *A. vestitus*

4(1) Elytral pubescence black. Third antennal segment subtriangilar, 1.4–1.6 times as long as wide. Prosternal process thick, gently bent postero-interiad behind procoxae.

5(6) Apico-lateral expansion in each paramere of male genitalia triangularly projecting laterad.

.... *A. nubatama*

6(5) Apico-lateral expansion in each paramere of male genitalia broadly and roundly projecting laterad.

7(8) Apico-lateral expansion in each paramere of male genitalia rather broad. Prickles in bursa copulatrix of female genitalia thick and plainly broadened at base. .... *A. ivanovi*

8(7) Apico-lateral expansion in each paramere of male genitalia narrow. Prickles in bursa copulatrix of female genitalia elongate and ill-broadened at base. .... *A. yamato*

In 1985, LEE, S.-H. *et al.* recorded *Ampedus vestitus* from this island, but it is possibly the same as the present new species.

***Ampedus* (s. str.) sp.**

(Fig. 16)

Specimen examined: 1 ♂(Fig. 16), Kwaneum-sa Temple, 15. VII. 1987, by light trap.

Remarks: This remarkable species is represented by one male specimen only. It seems to be a close relative of *A.* (s. str.) *sawadai* KISHII, 1985 from Is. Yaku-shima in Japan. However, I prefer to withhold final determination until complete specimens are available because the present specimen lacks the aedeagus. But, the antennae are a little longer and pronotal punctures sparser than those of *sawadai*, therefore it is highly possible that the present elaterid consists of a new taxa.

Ectinus tamnaensis KISHII, sp. nov.

(Fig. 17)

In the general form, measurement and coloration the present new *Ectinus*-species resembles some Japanese species: *E. exulatus* (CANDÈZE, 1873), *E. sericeus babai* (KISHII, 1961), *E. sepes* (LEWIS, 1879) and *E. obakoae* KISHII, 1979. Also the structures of the male genitalia are closely allied to those of the latter two. But it may be finally separated from them by the following characteristics.

Male, 7.8–9.5 mm in length. Opaque and dusky black; antennae and legs more or less dark brownish; elytra entirely reddish brown. Pubescence dense, long, suberect and whitish. Head slightly depressed longitudinally between eyes; punctures circular, distinctly dense, large, umbilical and entirely reticulated each other, without any interpunctate space. Antennae rather thick, a little longer than combined length of head and prothorax together by apical one segment. Relative length/width from basal segment to 5th as 42/17, 15/11.5, 12/12, 29/19 and 27/17 respectively; 2nd and 3rd globular, 4th to 10th plainly serrated, 4th clearly longer than two preceding segments together. Pronotum parallel-sided medianly, then roundly convergent anteriad and clearly divergent posteriad; relative median length and width as 100:72 (ca. 1.4 times as long as wide); punctures more or less similar to those on head. Prosternal process in profile thick, with postero-inferior emargination at apex rather small. Genitalia as figured (Figs. 17b & 17c); median lobe distinctly broadened at base; apical expansion of each paramere triangular, with lateral projection rather elongate and acutely pointed. Female unknown.

Type series: Holotype: ♂(Fig. 17a), Youngsill, Mt. Halla-san (alt. 850 m), 28. VI. 1994.

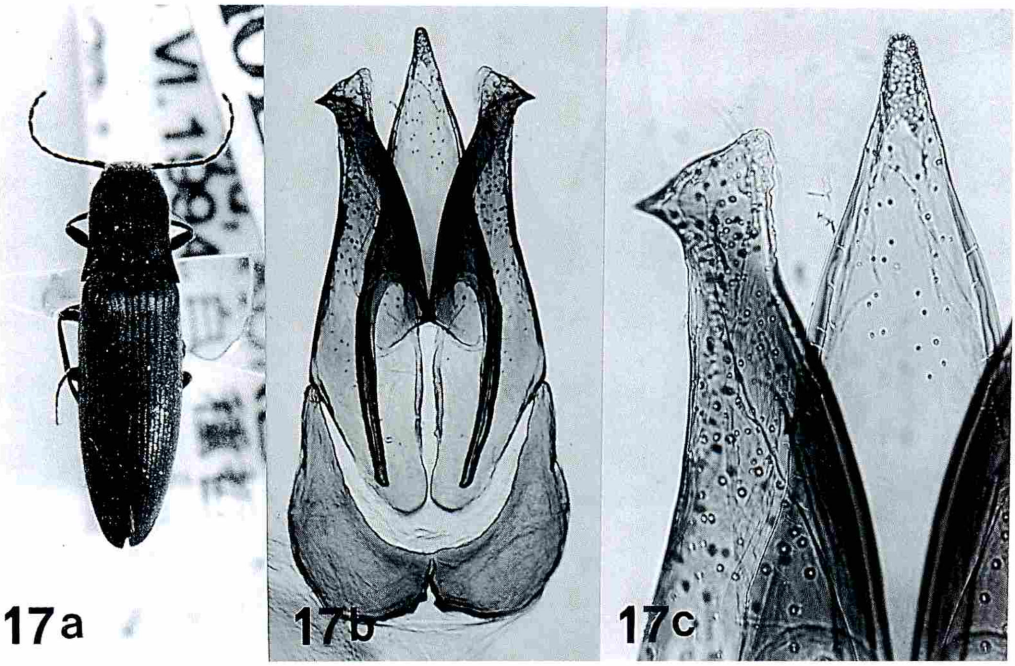


Fig. 17. *Ectinus tamnaensis* KISHII, sp. nov. 17a, holotype, habitus (♂, Youngsill, 9.5 mm); 17b, ditto, male genitalia (7783, Youngsill, paratype); 17c, ditto, apical part (ditto).

Paratypes: 3♂♂, same data as the holotype; 1♂, Mt. Halla-san, 28. VI. 1994; 1♂, Seongpanak, 12. VI. 1982; 1♂, ditto, 1. VII. 1994, by light trap.

Geographic distribution: Is. Cheju.

Etymology: The new specific name is derived from the ancient name of Is. Cheju "Saishudo: Tamna, 耽羅国".

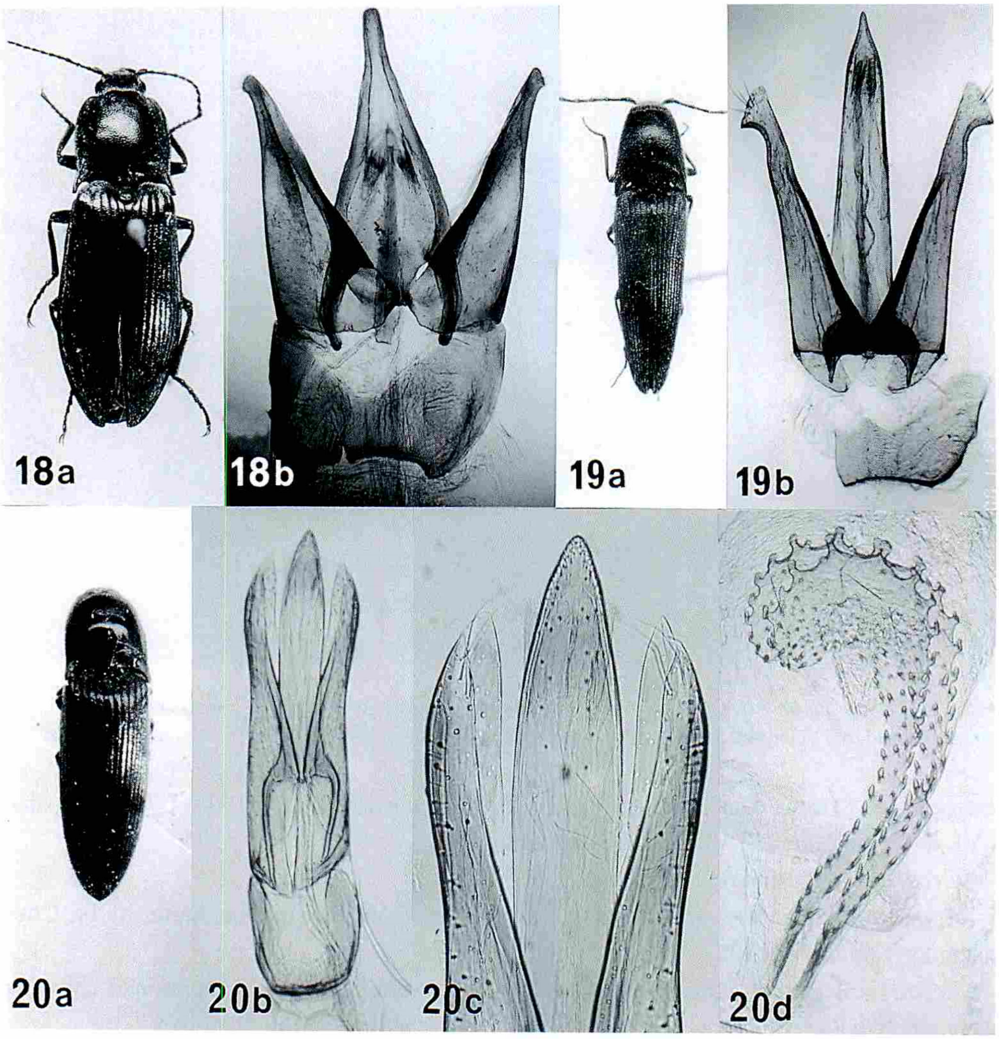
Remarks: This new Korean and four Japanese species of *Ectinus* mentioned above are closely allied to each other, but they are easily distinguished by the following key:

1(2) Fourth antennal segment clearly longer than two preceding ones together. ··· *E. tamnaensis*
2(1) Fourth antennal segment usually shorter than two preceding ones together.
3(4) Apical emargination of prosternal process plainly small. ································· *E. exulatus*
4(3) Apical emargination of prosternal process large and elongate.
5(6) Fourth antennal segment length subequal to or less longer than second. ·· *E. sericeus babai*
6(5) Fourth antennal segment clearly longer than second.
7(8) Small, 7.2–8.3 mm in length. Head weakly depressed medio-longitudinally between eyes. ··· *E. obakoae*
8(7) Large, 9.2–9.8 mm in length. Head a little convex above between eyes. ················ *E. sepes*

Mulsanteus junior junior (CANDÈZE, 1873)

(Fig. 19)

Ludius junior CANDÈZE, 1873, Elat. Mem. Soc. roy. Sci. Liege, (2)5, mem 2: 27–28 (Japon).
Mulsanteus junior junior: KISHII, 1999, Bull. Heian High Sch., Kyoto, 42: 81.



Figs. 18–20. 18a, *Selatosomus* (s. str.) *puberulus* (CANDÈZE, 1879), habitus (♂, Youngsill, 15.95 mm); 18b, ditto, male genitalia (7765, Youngsill); 19a, *Mulsanteus junior junior* (CANDÈZE, 1873), habitus (♂, Suakgyo, 13.8 mm); 19b, ditto, male genitalia (7985, Suakgyo); 20a, *Silesis musculus quelpartianus* KISHII, subsp. nov., holotype, habitus (♂, Kwaneumsa, 7.7 mm); 20b, ditto, male genitalia (7784, Seongpanak, paratype); 20c, ditto, apical part (ditto); 20d, ditto, sclerotic plates in female bursa copulatrix (7788, Seongpanak, paratype).

Specimen examined: 1♂(Fig. 19a), Suak-gyo, Mt. Halla-san, 20. V. 1994.

Geographic distribution: Is. Cheju & Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Is. Hegura-jima, Isls. Izu, Is. Oki, Is. Tsushima).

Remarks: The general characters of the specimen from Is. Cheju have rather close resemblance to those of nominotypical subspecies. This species is first recorded from Korea.

Silesis musculus quelpartianus KISHII, subsp. nov.

(Fig. 20)

As compared with the nominotypical subspecies (*S. musculus* CANDÈZE, 1873) from Japan and subsp. *tsushimensis* from Is. Tsushima, the present new subspecies is distinguishable from them by the following characters.

Body length: male, 7.2–7.9 mm; female, 7.4–8.3 mm. Head a little broader. Head and pronotal punctures smaller and sparser. Scutellal punctures a little finer. Male genitalia as figured (Figs. 20b & 20c); median lobe a little broader. Sclerotic plates in female bursa copulatrix as figured (Fig. 20d) with small tubercles on apical expanded area sparser and few.

Type series: Holotype: ♀(Fig. 20a), Kwaneum-sa Temple, 15. VII. 1987, by light trap. Paratypes: 5 exs., same data as the holotype; 1♂, 1♀, Ara, Cheju City, 14. VII. 1994; 1♂, Suak-gyo, Mt. Halla-san, (alt. 600 m), 20. V. 1994; 1 ex., 1♀, Youngsill, Mt. Halla-san, 15. VII. 1994; 1 ex., Seongpanak, 14. VII. 1994; 1 ex., without data.

Geographic distribution: Is. Cheju.

Etymology: The subspecific name of the present new subspecies is given after the English name of the type locality "Quelpart island".

Remarks: It is allied also to *S. yaku* KISHII, 1976 from Is. Yaku-shima, but it may be distinguished from the latter by the longer antennae, feebly expanded lateral sides of pronotum, and a little larger and denser punctures on head and pronotum. This species is firstly recorded from this island.

Priopus bibari KISHII, sp. nov.

(Fig. 21)

Priopus ferrugineipennis: LEE, 1995, Ins. Koreana Suppl. 5: 76–77 (Cheju Is.).

LEE, S.-H. (1995) have reported *Priopus ferrugineipennis* (MIWA, 1927) from Is. Cheju, but it seems to be conspecific to the present species on my judgement based on his description and the figure of male genitalia (p. 78, Fig. 3). In the measurement and coloration the examples are clearly allied to Okinawa's species cited above, though clearly different from it and I am sure the present specimens are undoubtedly a new independent species to science.

Male, 12.5–13.1 mm in length. More or less reddish brown, with pronotum mostly blackish except hind corners and posterior margin, undersurface also more or less blackish exclusive of marginal parts of segments, and distinctly shining all over. Pubescence long, erect, rather thick, dense and yellowish brown.

Head quadrate, a little narrowed between eyes, slightly convex above roundly, without any median depression; breadth between eyes ca. 4.7 times as wide as each eye in dorsal aspect; frons flattened, feebly oblique antero-inferiad, with anterior edge entire, rounded and well marginated; frontal groove large and well concave, with a median longitudinal elevation, densely punctured with simple punctures. Vertex with punctures subocellated, rather small and sparse, rather uneven in density and size, interpunctate space subequal to puncture diameter in average, and perfectly smooth. Labrum subcircular, shagreened entirely with some rough puncture-like dimples.

Antennae thick and a little shorter than combined length of head and prothorax; relative length/width from basal segment to 5th as 32/18, 15/13, 20/15, 32/20 and 29/21 respectively; basal segment robust and well voluminous, 2nd subglobular, 3rd triangular, 4th to 10th distinctly serrated, 11th rather spindle-shaped and a little longer than the preceding one.

Pronotum rather subtrapezoidal, but parallel-sided medianly, then roundly convergent anteriad, and plainly divergent posteriad, simply and roundly convex above with an obscure and shallow longitudinal impression only on posterior slope; length subequal to width in median measurement; hind angles elongate, triangular well divergingly projecting postero-laterad, acutely pointed at each apex, with acute and long bicarination well-defined at outer carina and ill-defined at the inner. Punctures generally subumbilical and rather sparse, but unevenly punctured in density and size, their extent averagely rather broader than their diameter and clearly smooth.

Scutellum elongate, almost tongue-shaped, declining antero-inferiad, weakly convex above medianly, and parallel-sided; anterior edge rounded, flat and broadly marginated with some fine punctures behind frontal edge; posterior end rather truncated transversely; punctures subumbilicate, sparse and punctured on dimple-like concavation.

Elytra widest behind humeri, then straightly narrowed beyond the middle, and roundly convergent to apical ends, which are rounded with a small projection at each sutural end; striae clear and grooved with elongate subcontinual punctures; strial interstices flattened, smooth and conspicuously sparse and minute punctures.

Prosternum narrowed at the middle, then distinctly widened anteriad as well as a little broadened before procoxal cavities, medio-longitudinally elevated below, entirely smooth with punctures rather simple and sparse, but obviously irregular in density and size; anterior lobe depressed transversely at base, with punctures plainly sparser and unevener than those of median area of prosternum, and having dense dimple-like and subocellated ones behind anterior edge. Prosterno-pleural sutures single, entirely closed at anterior ends, and broadly marginated at posterior ends. Prosternal process in profile elongate, thick, feebly bent roundly postero-interiad, with posterior apex emarginated by a small notch. Propleural punctures a little larger and denser than those on prosternum. Mesosternal cavity large, elongate with lateral sides broadened behind the middle and concave interiad, then straightly extending anteriad; posterior end rounded with a broad and semicircular margin. Metasternal punctures more or less similar to propleural ones. Legs moderate.

Male genitalia as figured (Figs. 21b & 21c); median lobe distinctly elongate (apical projection broken off in the paratype specimen used for photograph); apico-lateral expansion of each paramere small, triangular and acutely pointed at apex. Female unknown.

Type series: Holotype: ♂(Fig. 21a), Seongpanak, 24. VI. 1994. Paratype: 1♂, ditto, 1. VII. 1994, by light trap.

Geographic distribution: Is. Cheju.

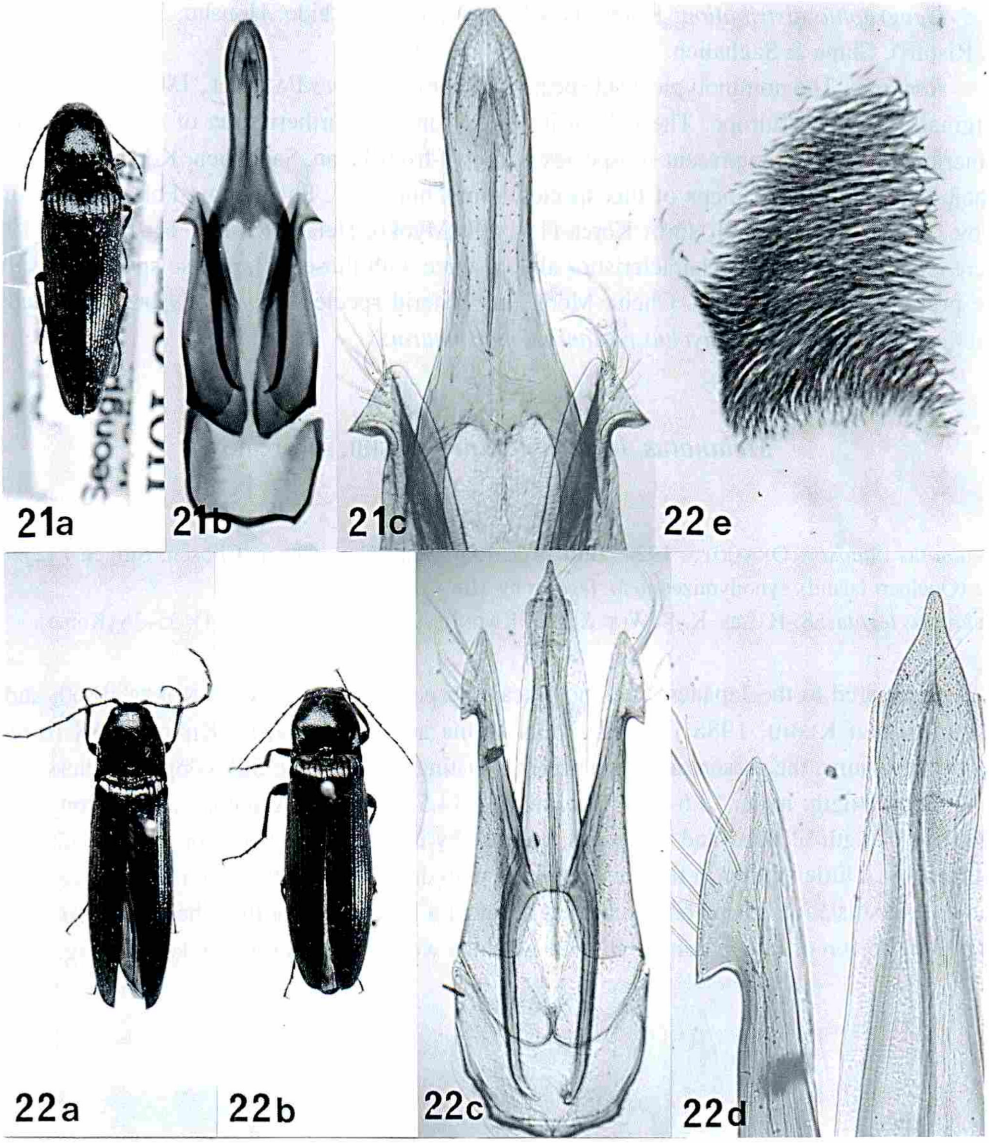
Etymology: The new specific name is based on a dialect meaning unmarried girl "Bibari" on Chejudo.

Remarks: The present species resembles *P. ferrugineipennis* (MIWA, 1927) from the Ryukyus in the general feature and coloration, but the elongate median lobe of aedeagus and sparse punctures on pronotum are unique.

Melanotus castanipes matsumurai SCHENKLING, 1927

(Fig. 22)

Melanotus carinatus MATSUMURA, 1911, Mem. Soc. Entomol. Belgique, 18: 121 (Saghalien), nec CANDÈZE, 1865, Elat. nouv. I: 49 (Sumatra), placed to *Melanotus Matsumurai* SCHENKLING, 1927.



Figs. 21–22. 21a, *Priopus bibari* Kishii, sp. nov., holotype, habitus (♂, Seongpanak, 12.1 mm); 21b, ditto, male genitalia (7770, Seongpanak, paratype); 21c, ditto, apical part (ditto); 22a, *Melanotus castanipes matsumurai* Schenkling, 1927, habitus (♂, Youngsill, 18.7 mm); 22b, ditto, habitus (♀, Youngsill, 18.6 mm); 22c, ditto, male genitalia (7771, Youngsill); 22d, ditto apical part (ditto); 22e, ditto, sclerotic formation in female bursa copulatrix (7773, Youngsill).

Melanotus Matsumurai Schenkling, 1927, Elat. II, Col. Cat. ausp. auxil. W. Junk, Berlin, 88: 277, replacement name for *Melanotus carinatus* Matsumura, 1911, nec *Melanotus carinatus* Candèze, 1865.

Melanotus (*Cratonychus*) *castanipes matsumurai*: Kishii, 1977, Bull. Heian High Sch., Kyoto, 21: 32; Kishii, 1993, Ent. Rev. Japan, Osaka, 48 (2): 92 (N. Korea).

Specimens examined: 2♂♂, 1♀(Fig. 22b), Youngsill, Mt. Halla-san, 7. VII. 1994; 1♂(Fig. 22a), ditto, 15. VII. 1994.

Geographic distribution: Korea, Is. Cheju, Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Is. Rishiri), China & Saghalien.

Remarks: The nominotypical subspecies (*Elater castanipes* PAYKULL, 1800) was described originally from N. Europe. The habitat is wide, from the northern area of the Eurasia to N. America. Until now the present subspecies is known from Japan, Saghalien, Korea including Is. Cheju and China. Specimens of this species from China (1♂, Shennongia Forest Reg., Hubei Prov., 4–8. VI. 1995) and North Korea (1♀, Mt. Myoko, Heian-Hokudo, 14–15. VIII. 1993) were examined, and their characteristics almost agree with those of Japanese specimens and of the present material from Is. Cheju. More, this elaterid species has already been reported by PAIK *et al.* (1995) as *Cratonychus castanipes matsumurai*.

Melanotus legatus leeanus KISHII, subsp. nov.

(Fig. 23)

Melanotus annosus: OKAMOTO, 1924, Bull. Agr. Exp. Stat., Gov.-Gener. Chosen, Suigen I (2): 182 (Quelpart Island), synonymized to *M. legatus* by MIWA, 1934: 102.

Melanotus legatus: S.-H. LEE, K.-S. WOO & Y.-J. KWON, 1999, Ins. Koreana, 16 (1): 35–36 (Korea).

Compared to the Japanese nominotypical subspecies: *M. legatus* CANDÈZE, 1860, and its subsp. *ogatai* KISHII, 1988 from Is. Yaku-shima and subsp. *erabu* KISHII, 1988 from Is. Okinoerabu-jima, the present new subspecies is distinguished by the following characters.

Body length: male, 12.6–17.4 mm; female, 14.5–18.1 mm. Antennae usually longer than combined length of head and prothorax together by one apical segment or more in male, and subequal or a little shorter in female. Pronotum with dense punctures at the median area of disc, and average distance among ones subequal or rather a little narrower than their diameter. Apico-lateral expansion of each paramere in male genitalia well expanded roundly laterad (Fig. 23c).

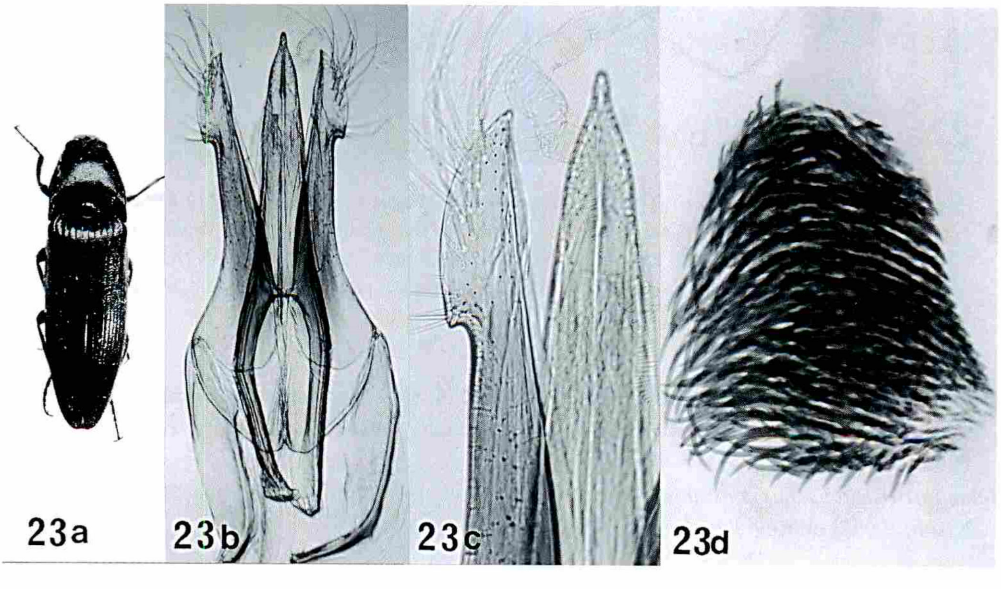


Fig. 23. 23a, *Melanotus legatus leeanus* KISHII, subsp. nov., paratype, habitus (♂, Seongpanak, 14.8 mm); 23b, ditto, male genitalia (7775, Kwaneumsa, paratype); 23c, ditto, apical part (ditto); 23d, ditto, sclerotic formation in female bursa copulatrix (7774, Gerinsaseum, paratype).

Type series: Holotype: 1 ♂, Andong, Korea, 10. V. 1988, K.-S. LEE leg. Paratypes: 1♂, same data as the holotype; 1♂, Kongju, Korea, 1. IX. 1991, K.-S. LEE leg.; 1♂, ditto, 24. VI. 1992, K.-S. LEE leg.; 2♂♂, Ara, Jeju City, 29. VI. 1983, W.-T. KIM leg.; 1♀, ditto, 1. VII. 1983, W.-T. KIM leg.; 1♂, ditto, 11. VII. 1983, W.-T. KIM leg.; 1♂(Fig. 23a), Seongpanak, Is. Cheju, 24. VI. 1994; 1♀, Gerinsaseum, 2nd transverse-road, Mt. Halla-san, Is. Cheju, 20. VII. 1994; 1♂, Kwaneum-sa Temple, Is. Cheju, 16. VII. 1987; 1♀, Sanisudong, Daejung, Is. Cheju, 28. VI. 1994; 4♂♂, Isle Wudo, 4. VI. 1983, W.-T. KIM leg.

Geographic distribution: Korea & Is. Cheju (incl. Isle Wudo).

Etymology: The new subspecific name is dedicated to Dr. Seung-Hwan LEE, Division of Entomology, National Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology, Suwon, Korea.

Remarks: LEE S.-H., WOO K.-S. and KWON Y.-J. (1999) stated on a posibility of the different subspecies for the Korean specimens from true *M. legatus*.

Melanotus carbonarius CANDÈZE, 1882(?)

(Fig. 24)

Melanotus carbonarius CANDÈZE, 1882, Elat. nouv. III: 88 (Woo-Sang: N. China).
Melanotus carbonarius: S.-H. LEE, 1995, Ins. Koreana Suppl. 5: 80–81 (Cheju Is.).

Specimen examined: 1♀(Fig. 24), Weondong, 4. VI. 1993.

Remarks: LEE, S.-H. (1995) has reported *Melanotus carbonarius* from Is. Cheju, and it seems to be conspecific to the present specimen. But, final determination will be made when the complete specimens will be available for further examination because of the antennae and a part of legs in this specimen before us are broken.

Melanotus arctoides KISHII, sp. nov.

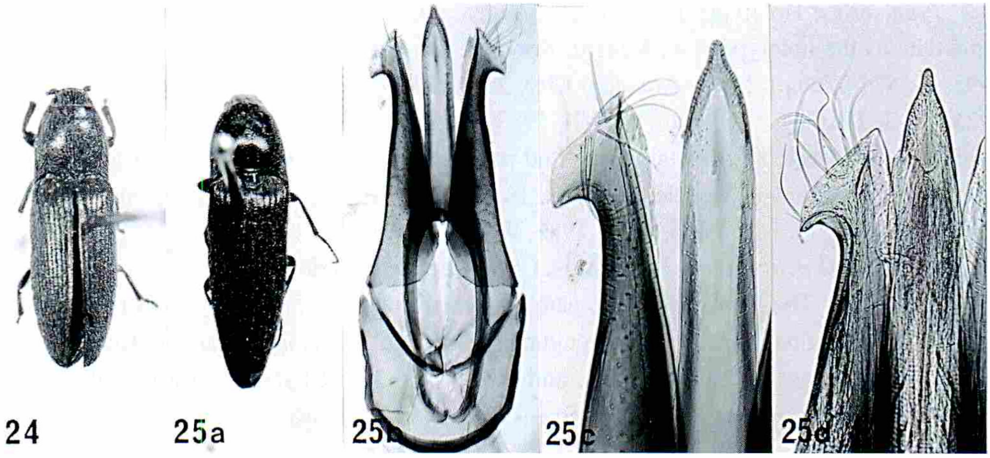
(Fig. 25)

In the general outline, measurement and coloration of the present new *Melanotus*-species is similar to Japanese *M. senilis* CANDÈZE, 1865, and also to a Chinese species *M. arctus* CANDÈZE, 1882 (Elat. nouv. III: 89–90, Chine centrale: Moupin). Also the structures of the male genitalia are obviously allied to those of the former. But it can be separable from them by the following characteristics.

Male, 10.8–12.2 mm in length. Elongate, subfusiformed, widest at elytral humeri, then gently and roundly narrowed anteriad as well as almost straightly posteriad, convex above medio longitudinally, and clearly shining all over. Entirely blackish red with antennae, elytra and legs more or less reddish brown partly. Pubescence thick, rather dense, long, rather recumbent, and generally whitish.

Head broad, feebly convex above roundly between eyes; punctures large, ocellated, very dense and unevenly punctured in density and size; frontal edge well arcuated and marginated; frontal groove broad and rather deep, faced antero-inferiad, with scabrous surface.

Antennae thick and subequal to combined length of head and prothorax together or a little longer, relative length/width from basal segment to 5th as 37/20, 13.5/12, 18/12, 34/20,5 and



Figs. 24–25. 24, *Melanotus carbonarius* CANDÈZE, 1882(?), habitus (♀, Weondong, 11.0 mm); 25a, *Melanotus arctoides* KISHII, sp. nov., paratype, habitus (♂, Nohyeong, 11.7 mm); 25b, ditto, male genitalia (6105, Soheuksando, paratype); 25c, ditto, apical part (ditto); 25d, ditto (7984, Nohyeong, paratype).

33/20 respectively; basal segment distinctly voluminous, 2nd bulbous, 3rd subobconical, 4th to 10th plainly serrated, and 11th elongate elliptic and less longer than the preceding one.

Pronotum well convex above roundly, in general without any median suture nor depression, but a paratype specimen having an obscure smooth and medio-longitudinal line; punctures generally similar to those of head at anterior margin, but generally sparser, smaller and subocellated or simple on median area of disc, their average extent subequal to puncture diameter or a little broader and conspicuously smooth; hind angles rather short, triangular, a little projecting postero-laterad, bluntly pointed at apices, clearly unicarinate, and having a distinct long and basal furrow near the inner base of each angle.

Scutellum tongue-shaped, declining antero-inferiad, parallel-sided, and generally flattened but weakly convex above medio-longitudinally in a paratype specimen; anterior edge rounded, broadly marginated with some fine punctures behind frontal margin; posterior end rather truncated transversely; punctures subumbilicate, dense and rather large.

Elytral striae clear and grooved with elongate and subcontinual punctures; strial interstices feebly elevated, smooth and unevenly with rather small, simple and less dense punctures; posterior apices moderate.

Prosternum subparallel-sided, convex medio-longitudinally on the underside, clearly smooth with large, ocellated, rather dense and round punctures; anterior lobe narrow, distinctly bent antero inferiad. Prosterno-pleural sutures with broad and shining margin at pleural side, and furrowed at anterior ends. Prosternal process in profile thick and bent postero-interiad behind procoxal cavities; posterior end bluntly and roundly projected with a small excavation on under surface behind end. Propleural punctures longitudinally elliptical, large and distinctly dense. Mesosternal cavity broad and subrhombic. Metasternal punctures rather similar to those on propleuron, but sparser and smaller. Legs moderate.

Male genitalia as figured (Figs. 25b & 25c); median lobe narrow, with apical projection small; apico-lateral expansion of each paramere broad, triangular and acutely pointed. Female unknown.

Type series: Holotype: ♂, Suigen, Korea, 30. VI. 1930, Kaku SATO leg., preserved in coll.

of the Osaka Museum of Natural History, Osaka. (OMNH). Paratypes: 1♂(Fig. 25a), Nohyeong, Cheju City, 18. VI. 1986; 1♂, Soheuksando, Korea, 20. VI. 1973, K.-R. CHOE leg.; 1♂, Isle Wudo, 22. V. 1982, W.-T. KIM leg.

Geographic distribution: South Korea and Is. Cheju (incl. Isle Wudo).

Etymology: The new specific name is based on the approximated feature to *M. arctus* CANDÈZE.

Remarks: As mentioned above, the present new species is allied to *M. senilis* and *M. arctus*, but in the former the antennae and legs are dark brown to blackish, pronotal punctures are rather sparse, and the latero-apical expansion of each paramere in male genitalia is clearly broader and shorter.

Melanotus coreanus S.-H. LEE, 1999

(Fig. 26)

Melanotus coreanus S.-H. Lee, 1999, Ins. Koreana, CIS, 16(1): 40–42 (S. & C. Korea).

Specimens examined: 4♂♂, Sangchang, 22. V. 1992; 1♂(Fig. 26a), Suak-gyo, Mt. Halla-san, (alt. 600 m), 20. V. 1994; 1♂, ditto, 31. V. 1994; 1♂, Ara, Cheju City, 10. V. 1983, W.-T. KIM leg.; 2♂♂, ditto, 25. V. 1994.

Geographic distribution: Korea, Is. Cheju & NE-China.

Remarks: Previous records of the two allied Japanese species, *M. erythropygus* and *M. caudex* from Korea including Is. Cheju by some authors might be the misidentification of the present species. A specimen of this species from China (1♂, 中国吉林省長白山二道白河, alt. 750 m, 3. VI. 1987, RI Jing-ke leg.) is also examined.

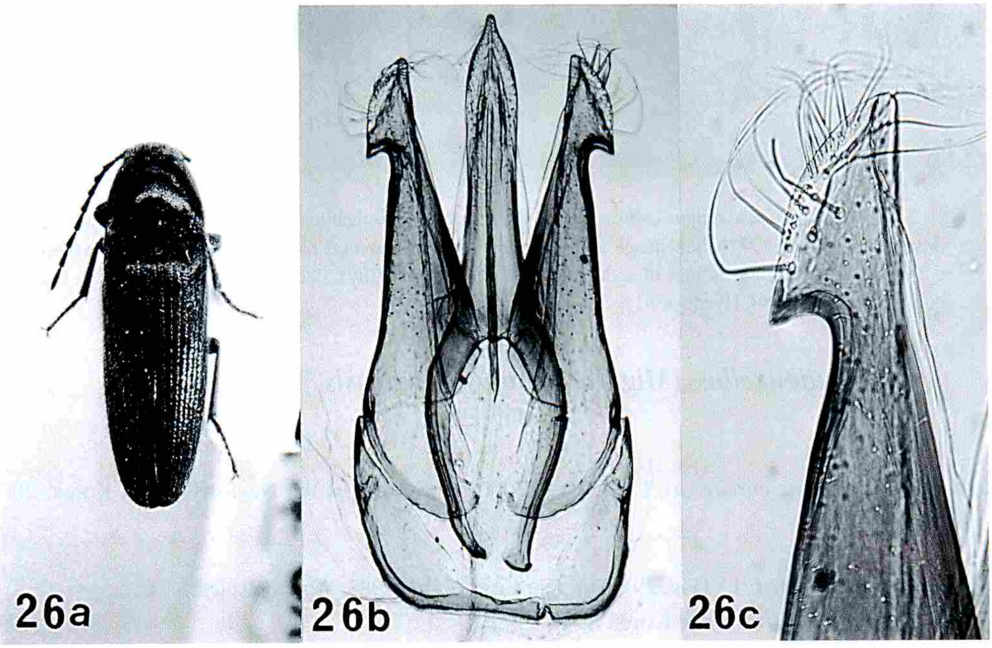


Fig. 26. 26a, *Melanotus coreanus* S.-H. LEE, 1999, habitus (♂, Suakgyo, 8.0 mm); 26b, ditto, male genitalia (7779, Suakgyo); 26c, ditto, apical part of paramere (ditto).

Spheniscosomus cribricollis (FALDERMANN, 1835)

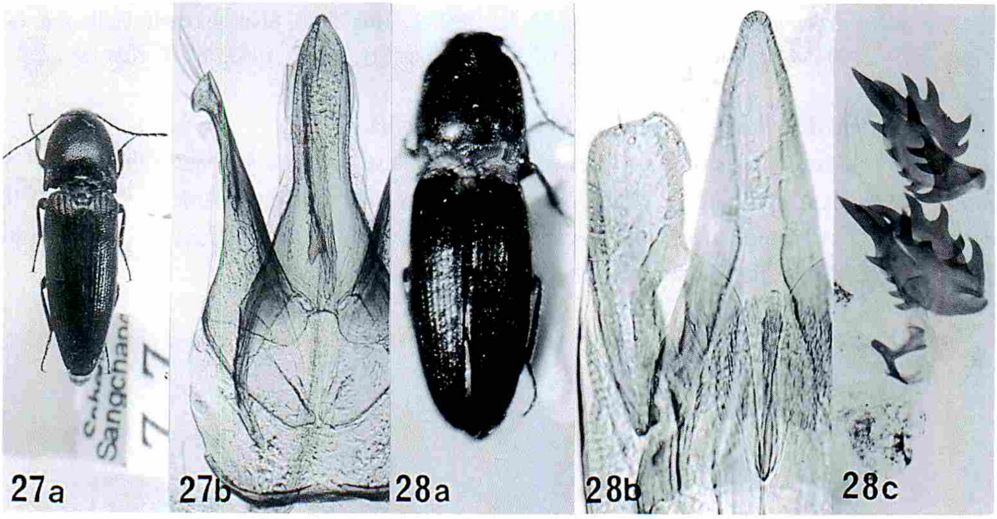
(Fig. 27)

Ludius cribricollis FALDERMANN, 1835, Mem. Acad. Petersb., 2: 361 (China borealis).
Spheniscosomus cribricollis: SCHENKLING, 1927, Col. Cat. Junk, Elat. II, Berlin, 88: 269.

Specimens examined: 1♀, Ara, Jeju City, 13. V. 1983, W.-T. KIM leg.; 1♀, Daejeong, 9. V. 1982, W.-T. KIM leg.; 1♀, Hamdeok, 5. VI. 1982, W.-T. KIM leg.; 1♀, ditto, 29. VI. 1982, W.-T. KIM leg.; 1♀, Hyeopjae, 16. V. 1994; 1♀, Sanisudong, 14. VI. 1994; 1♀(Fig. 27a), ditto, 21. VI. 1994; 1♀, ditto, 28. VI. 1994; 1♂, Sangchang, 21. V. 1994; 1♂, Seonheul, 8. VII. 1993; 1♀, Sinye, 7. VI. 1994; 1♀, Isle Wudo, 22. V. 1982, W.-T. KIM leg.

Geographic distribution: Korea, Is. Cheju (incl. Isle Wudo), Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Is. Sado, Is. Tsushima, Is. Okinawa) & NE-China.

Remarks: This species had hitherto been frequently recorded from Is. Cheju as *Melanotus* or *Spheniscosomus restrictus* of CANDÈZE (1865), but the latter was synonymized with the former by the author (1999: 96).



Figs. 27–28. 27a, *Spheniscosomus cribricollis* (FALDERMANN, 1835), habitus (♂, Sangchang, 15.4 mm); 27b, ditto, male genitalia (7776, Sanchang); 28a, *Paracardiophorus coreanus* KISHII, 1977, habitus (♀, Hyeopjae, 6.2 mm); 28b, ditto, apical part of aedeagus (8093, Ora in Jeju City); 28c, ditto, sclerotic plates in female bursa copulatrix (7780, Hyeopjae).

Fleutiauxellus (Migiwa) curatus coreaensis T.-M. HAN, 2000

(Fig. 29)

Fleutiauxellus curatus coreaensis T.-M. HAN, 2000, Taxonomy of the Negastriinae in Korea: 20–22 (Korea).

Specimen examined: 1♀(Fig. 29), Ara, Jeju City, 17. VI. 1983, W.-T. KIM leg.

Geographic distribution: Korea & Is. Cheju.

Remarks: This species is first recorded from this island.

Paracardiophorus coreanus KISHII, 1977, stat. nov.

(Fig. 28)

Paracardiophorus musculus coreanus KISHII, 1977, Sci. Rep. Kyoto Pref., 15: 55–56 (Suigen and Hokusan-men in Korea).

Specimens examined: 1♂, Andeung, 9. V. 1997; 1♀, Ara, Cheju City, 4. VIII. 1993; 1♂, 2 exs., Hyeo-pjae, 7. V. 1994; 1♀(Fig. 28a), ditto, 16. V. 1994; 1♂, Ora, Jeju City, 22. IV. 1984, W.-T. KIM leg.

Geographic distribution: Korea , Is. Cheju and EN. China.

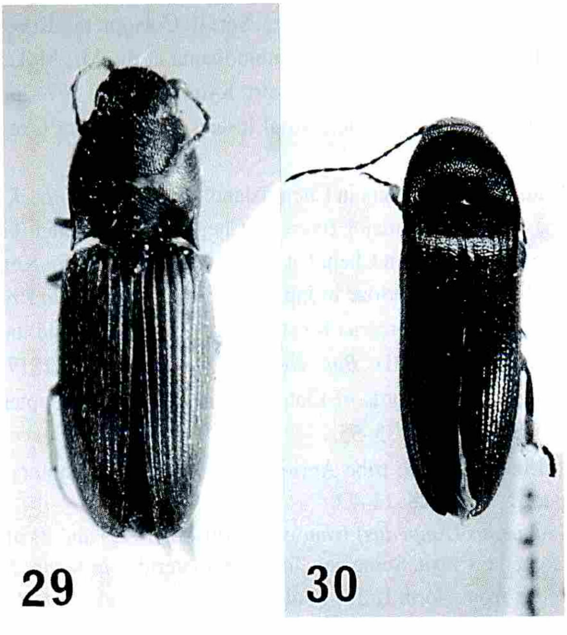
Remarks: According to the present study, this Korean *Paracardiophorus*-beetle is recognized as a valid and independent species by having the reliable structures as follows: brownish pubescence, minute and sparse punctures on pronotum, rather flattened elytral intervals with fine and rather sparse punctures among striae, and apico-interior edge of each paramere in male genitalia long and well marginated, and a pair of broad sclerotic plates in female bursa copulatrix as figured (Fig. 28b). Until now, some authors recorded *Paracardiophorus pullatus* (CANDÈZE, 1873) and *P. musculus* (ERICHSON, 1840) from Korea, it seems to be the misidentification of the present species.

Additional note

Gen. sp. (Subfamily Elaterinae, tribe Senodonini) (Fig. 30)

Specimen examined: 1♀(Fig. 30), exact locality in Is. Cheju and data unknown.

Remarks: The present specimen (Elaterinae: Senodonini) is unique in the characters of antennae and prosterno-pleural sutures: 2nd antennal segment small and globular, 3rd



Figs. 29–30. 29, *Fleutiauxellus* (*Migiwa*) *curatus coreaensis* T.-M. HAN, 2000, habitus (♀, Ara in Jeju City, 3.96 mm); 30, Gen. sp. (Elaterinae, Senodonini), habitus (♀, no data, 10.3 mm).

subclavate and a little longer than 2nd, 4th subequal to combined length of preceding two segments together, 4th to 10th elongate and subclavate, and prosterno-pleural sutures conspicuously curved roundly at the middle, namely distinctly divergent laterad at anterior ends as well as posterior ones. This elaterid species has surely the possibility representing a new generic status. Although regrettably, the example has not the exact data on the locality and dating and thus its final determination is withheld at present.

要約

岸井　尚・白　種哲：済州島のコメツキムシ. ——— 韓国の済州島で得られたコメツキムシ30種を記録, 内5種及び5亜種を新しく記載し, 資料の欠陥により同定困難な3種については未確定種として含めた. また, 日本産の種・亜種と紛らわしいものについては検索表を付した.

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Chrysomelidae of Sakhalin II

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Abstract As the continuation from the part 1, part 2 includes 72 species in the subfamilies Chrysomelinae (continued), Synetinae, Zeugophorinae, Eumolpinae, Galerucinae, Alticinae, Hispinae and Cassidinae, of which 10 species are recorded for the first time. The total number of species recorded for Sakhalin is 125 to date, and their updated list is given.

Key words Sakhalin, Zoogeography, Chrysomelidae, Chrysomelinae, Synetinae, Zeugophorinae, Eumolpinae, Galerucinae, Alticinae, Hispinae, Cassidinae.

In the part I (MIKHAILOV & HAYASHI, 2000) we listed species of the subfamilies Donaciinae, Clytrinae, Cryptocephalinae and Chrysomelinae (part). Here we complete the list covering all the rest Chrysomelidae of Sakhalin. As well as previous part the list is based on the materials collected by the late Anatoly BASARUKIN and one of the authors – Yuri MIKHAILOV. Also during the preparation of manuscript we have luckily got the materials from the Institute of Biology and Pedology (IBP, Vladivostok) including collections of Japanese entomologists in 1920–1930-ies partly listed by H. TAKIZAWA (1971) and fresh materials from Siberian Zoological Museum (SZM, Novosibirsk) collected in August 2001 in central and southern parts of Sakhalin. We greatly appreciate German LAFER (IBP) and Galina AZARKINA (SZM) for their kindness to make these materials available for our examination.

In this list we also use double indication for every species: zoogeographical district and administrative district (see Fig. 1 in part 1) for more detailed mapping.

In the list findings after H. TAKIZAWA (1971) are marked with one asterisk (*) and for former Japanese locality names are given modern Russian equivalents; findings after L. MEDVEDEV (1972) are marked with two asterisks (**) and after A. KONSTANTINOV (1996)with three asterisks (***). If material in our collection is from the same place as in the mentioned sources it is unmarked. Species firstly recorded from Sakhalin are marked with "+". Date of collection and collector's name are given only for such species. The majority of Alticinae was determined by M. BERGEAL (Versailles, France) and is preserved in his collection. Some materials are in the collections of H. KIPPENBERG (HKC) and U. HEINIG (UHC) in Germany. We acknowledge to Michel BERGEAL for determination and to Ron BEENEN (Nieuwegein, the Netherlands) and Horst KIPPENBERG (Herzogenaurach, Germany) for valuable advice.

Subfamily **Chrysomelinae** (continued)

54. + ***Chrysolina subcostata*** (GEBLER, 1848)

Record: **IIa**: **Ty**: Nabil'sky Khrebet, Mt. Lopatina, 800–1400m, 16–19. VII. 1993, 2♀♀, leg. PÜTZ & WRASE (HKC & UHC).

Notes: *Chrysolina pirka* TAKIZAWA, 1971, described from Japan (Hokkaido), was recently synonymized with *Chrysolina subcostata* (BIENKOWSKI, 1999), which proved to be distributed in Siberia eastwards to Sikhote-Alin'mts. range. But isolated island forms from Hokkaido and Sakhalin may be of a subspecies rank and need further investigation. Only few findings are known to date. We studied one specimen (female) from Sakhalin (HKC) and one (female) from Sikhote-Alin' mts. (YMC), but this is not enough to draw a conclusion.

55. ***Gastrolina peltoidea*** (GEBLER, 1832)

Gastrolina peltoidea: TAKIZAWA (1971, p. 173). — MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 100; 1992, p. 575). — MIKHAILOV (1996, p. 389).

Record: **Ia**: **Nv**: Zavety Il'icha (Tarantomari)*; **A**: Kril'on peninsula: Hvostovo; Uryum river; **Ib**: **K**: oz. Tunajča (Tomunai)*; **Ju-S**; **D**: Vzmorje (Horo)*; **IIa**: **M**: Makarov (Siritoru)*; Pugačevo (Mototomari)*; **P**: Gastello (Nairo)*; Terpenija peninsula: Kotikova river; **Sm**: Bujukly (Hoe)*; **Ty**: g. Lopatina; **Oh**: zal. Pil'tun; river Langry.

Notes: *Gastrolina japana* JACOBY was synonymized with *Gastrolina peltoidea* by H. TAKIZAWA (1971).

56. ***Plagiodera versicolora*** (LAICHARTING, 1781)

Plagiodera versicolora: TAKIZAWA (1971, p. 174). — MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 100; 1992, p. 575). — MIKHAILOV (1996, p. 389).

Record: **Ia**: **H**: Čehov (Noda)*; **Ib**: **A**: Novoalexandrovsk (Konuma)*; **Nv**: env. of Gornozavodsk (Tokonbo)*; Jasnomorskij (Tobusi)*; **K**: Solovjevka (Itinosawa)*; ?Lesnoe (Otiho)*; **Ju-S**; **D**: Dolinsk (Otiai)*; Sokol (Otani)*; **IIa**: **P**: Lermontovka (Niitoi)*; Sobolinoe; **Sm**: Pil'vo (Pileo)*; **Ty**: Jasnoe; **Ng**: ?Nogliki (Nuio)*; Nabil'skij zal.: Katangli; **Oh**: Kolendo; zal. Pil'tun.

57. ***Linaeidea aenea aenea*** (LINNAEUS, 1758)

Linaeidea aenea: TAKIZAWA (1971, p. 173). — MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 100; 1992, p. 575).

Record: **Ia**: **Nv**: Mys Kril'on**; **U****; **Ib**: **K**: oz. Tunajča (Tomunai)*; env. of Ohotskoe (Kaminai)*; **D**: Vzmorje (Horo)*; **IIa**: **P**: Poronajsk (Horonai-gawa)*; env. of Leonidovo; **Sm**: Bujukly (Hoe)*; **Ty**: Jasnoe; **Oh**: Moskal'vo; Ljugi, oz. Sladkoe; river Langry.

58. *Chrysomela* (*Strickerus*) *vigintipunctata* (Scopoli, 1763)

Chrysomela vigintipunctata: Medvedev (1972, p. 100; 1992, p. 576). — Mikhailov (1996, p. 389).

Record: **Ia**: **Nv**: Mys Kril'on**; **Ib**: **A**: Novoalexandrovsk; **Ju-S**; **D**: env. of Sokol; **IIa**: **P**: Poronajsk**; Sobolinoe.

59. *Chrysomela* (*Strickerus*) *lapponica* Linnaeus, 1758

Chrysomela lapponica: Takizawa (1971, p. 175). — Medvedev (1972, p. 100; 1992, p. 576).

Record: **Ia**: **H**: Holmsk (Maoka)*; **IIa**: **Sm**: Pil'vo (Pileo)*; **A-S**: Aleksandrovsk-Sahalinskij**; **Ty**: Jasnoe; Uskovo.

60. + *Chrysomela* (s. str.) *populi* Linnaeus, 1758

Record: **IIa**: **Ng**: Nabil'skij zal.: Katangli, 10. VIII. 1992, 1 ♂, A. M. Basarukin leg.

61. *Chrysomela* (s. str.) *tremulae* Fabricius, 1787

Chrysomela tremulae: Medvedev (1972, p. 100; 1992, p. 576);

Record: **Ib**: **A**: Novoalexandrovsk**; **Ju-S****.

62. *Gastrophysa atrocyanea* Motschulsky, 1860

Gastrophysa atrocyanea: Takizawa (1971, p. 173). — Medvedev (1992, p. 576).

Record: Exact localities unknown.

63. *Entomoscelis orientalis* Motschulsky, 1860

Entomoscelis orientalis: Medvedev (1972, p. 100; 1992, p. 577).

Record: **Ia**: **U**: Uglegorsk**; **Ju-S****.

Subfamily **Synetinae**

64. *Syneta betulae amurensis* Pic, 1901

Syneta betulae amurensis: Medvedev (1972, p. 98; 1992, p. 544). — Mikhailov (1996, p. 388).

Record: **Ib**: **K**: Utesnoe; **A**: Novoalexandrovsk (Konuma); **Ju-S**; **D**: Vzmorje (Horo); **U**: Lamanonsky mt. massif; **IIa**: **P**: Terpenija peninsula, Kotikovo; Sobolinoe; **Ty**: Uskovo; g. Lopatina.

65. ***Syneta adamsi*** BALY, 1877

Syneta adamsi: TAKIZAWA (1971, p. 173). — MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 98; 1992, p. 544).

Record: **Ia**: **Nv**: Kril'on peninsula: mys Kuznezova; Šebunino; **H**: mys Slepikovskogo; **To**: env. of Krasnogorsk; **U**: Lamanonsky mt. massif; **Ib**: **A**: Novoalexandrovsk (Konuma); **K**: Utesnoe; Va-Vaj lake; **Ju-S**; **D**: Vzmorje (Horo); **IIa**: **U**: Ičara mt.

Subfamily **Criocerinae**

66. ***Lilioceris merdigera*** (LINNAEUS, 1758)

Lilioceris merdigera: TAKIZAWA (1971, p. 172). — MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 98; 1992, p. 548).

Record: **Ia**: **H**: mys Slepikovskogo; **Ib**: **D**: Dolinsk**; Starodubskoe (Sakaehama)*; **IIa**: **Oh**: Ljugi, oz. Sladkoe.

Notes: *Crioceris nigritarsis* DOI was synonymized with *Lilioceris merdigera* by H. TAKIZAWA (1971).

67. ***Oulema*** (***Haspidolema***) ***gallaeciana*** (HEYDEN, 1870)

Oulema lichenis: TAKIZAWA (1971, p. 172). — MEDVEDEV (1992, p. 548).

Record: **Ib**: **Ju-S**; **D**: Sokol (Otani)*.

Notes: the name *Oulema lichenis* VOET is unavailable according to ICZN as it was published in unavailable work. It is replaced in the latest catalogues (e.g. KIPPENBERG, DÖBERL, 1994).

68. ***Oulema*** (***Haspidolema***) ***erichsonii*** (SUFFRIAN, 1841)

Oulema erichsoni: TAKIZAWA (1971, p. 172). — MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 98; 1992, p. 548).

Record: **Ia**: **Nv**: Zavety Il'icha (Tarantomari)*; **Ib**: **A**: Novoalexandrovsk (Konuma)*; **Ju-S**.

Notes: *Oulema sapporensis* MATSUMURA was synonymized to *Oulema erichsonii* by H. TAKIZAWA (1971). Spelling "*erichsoni*" is lapsus calami.

69. ***Lema*** (s.str.) ***cyanella*** (LINNAEUS, 1758)

Lema cyanella: MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 98).

Record: **Ib**: **A**: Novoalexandrovsk**.

Subfamily **Zeugophorinae**

70. ***Zeugophora*** (***Pedrillia***) ***annulata*** (BALY, 1873)

Pedrilla annulata: MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 98 – lapsus calami).

Zeugophora annulata: MEDVEDEV (1992, p.550).

Record: **Ib**: **A**: Novoalexandrovsk.

Subfamily **Eumolpinae**

71. ***Basilepta balyi*** (HAROLD, 1877)

Basilepta balyi: TAKIZAWA (1971, p. 173). — MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 99; 1992, p. 563).

Record: **Ia**: **Nv**: Mys Kril'on**; env. of Gornozavodsk (Tokonbo)*; Zavety Il'icha (Tarantomari)*; **H**: Čehov**; Novoselovo (Kurasi)*; **A**: Kril'on peninsula: Hvostovo; **Ib**: **A**: Novoalexandrovsk; **D**: Dolinsk; Firsovo; **IIa**: **A–S**: env. of Aleksandrovsk-Sahalinskij.

72. ***Colasposoma dauricum*** MANNERHEIM, 1849

Colasposoma dauricum: MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 99; 1992, p. 564).

Record: Exact localities unknown.

73. ***Bromius obscurus*** (LINNAEUS, 1758)

Bromius obscurus: TAKIZAWA (1971, p. 173). — MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 99; 1992, p. 564). — MIKHAILOV (1996, p. 389).

Record: **Ia**: **Nv**: Kril'on peninsula: Šebunino; Zavety Il'icha (Tarantomari)*; **H**: Čehov (Noda)*; Novoselovo (Kurasi)*; **To**: Tomari (Habomai)*; oz. Baklanje; **Ib**: **A**: Novoalexandrovsk (Konuma)*; **K**: Utesnoje; Solovjevka (Itinosawa)*; Dachnoe (Kaituka)*; oz. Tunajča (Tomunai)*; env. of Ohotskoe (Kaminai)*; **Ju-S** (Toyohara)*; **D**: Dolinsk (Otiai)*; Sokol (Otani)*; Vzmorje (Horo)*; Starodubskoe (Sakaehama)*; Arsent'evka (Todoroki-toge); **IIa**: **M**: Zaozernaja (Kasiho)*; **U**: Šahtersk**; **P**: Terpenija peninsula, Kotikovo; Sobolinoe; **Sm**: Pobedino (Keton)*; **Ty**: Tymovskoe (Tuimohu)*; Kirovskoe (Ruikohusukoe)*; Jasnoje; Uskovo; **Ng**: Nabil'skij zal.: Katangli; **Oh**: river Langry; Moskal'vo; Kolendo.

Subfamily **Galerucinae**

74. ***Galeruca dahlii vicina*** SOLSKY, 1872

Galeruca dahli japonica: MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 101).

Record: Ib: A: Novoalexandrovsk**.

75. ***Galeruca tanaceti incisicollis*** MOTSCHULSKY, 1860

Galeruca tanaceti incisicollis: TAKIZAWA (1971, p. 175).

Record: **IIa**: **P**: Gastello (Nairo)*.

76. *Galeruca spectabilis ? ussuriensis* L. MEDVEDEV, 1973

Galeruca spectabilis: TAKIZAWA (1971, p. 175).

Record: **Ib**: **K**: Solovjevka (Itinosawa)*.

Notes: L. MEDVEDEV (1978) pointed out that *Galeruca spectabilis* FALDERMANN, 1837 is distributed in Transcaucas and Near East, but he described new subspecies (MEDVEDEV, 1973) after single finding in Primorye territory and expected its presence also in Sakhalin.

77. *Lochmaea capreae* (LINNAEUS, 1758)

Lochmaea capreae: TAKIZAWA (1971, p. 175).
Lochmaea capreae cribrata: MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 101; 1992, p. 579). — MIKHAILOV (1996, p. 390).

Record: **Ia**: **Nv**: Zavety Il'icha (Tarantomari)*; **A**: Kril'on peninsula: Uryum river; **Ib**: **A**: Novoalexandrovsk (Konuma)*; Sinegorsk (Kawakami)*; Vysokoe; **IIa**: **P**: Trudovoe; **Ty**: Jasnoe; Uskovo; **Ng**: Nabil'skij zal.: Katangli.

78. + *Pyrrhalta fuscipennis* (JACOBY, 1885)

Record: **Ib**: **D**: Anna river valley, 10. X. 1993, 1♀, A. M. BASARUKIN leg.

79. *Pyrrhalta annulicornis* (BALY, 1874)

Pyrrhalta annulicornis: TAKIZAWA (1971, p. 176).
Pyrrhalta viburni annulicornis: MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 101; 1992, p. 579).

Record: **Ib**: **A**: Novoalexandrovsk**; **K**: oz.Tunajča; **D**: left bank of Bol. Takoy river; **IIa**: **U****.

80. + *Pyrrhalta humeralis* (CHEN, 1942)

Record: **Ib**: **D**: Anna river valley, 6. X. 1993, 1♀, A. M. BASARUKIN leg.

Notes: L. MEDVEDEV (1992) considers this species as synonym of previous one. But *P. humeralis* and *P. annulicornis* have not only difference in form of antennae and colour pattern but also differs well in aedeagal shape (KIMOTO, 1994). So we follow the latter author in treating them.

81. *Galerucella* (s. str.) *grisescens* (JOANNIS, 1865).

Galerucella grisescens: TAKIZAWA (1971, p. 175). — MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 101; 1992, p. 581);

Record: **Ia**: **Moneron island**: Chuprov bay, SE coast near Vostochnye isls.; **Nv**: Mys Kril'on**; **H**: Holmsk**; mys Slepikovskogo; **To**: oz. Baklanje; **Ib**: **A**: Novoalexandrovsk (Konuma)*; **K**: oz. Tunajča (Tomunai)*; Utesnoje; **Ju-S** (Toyohara)*; **D**: Vzmorje (Horo)*; Sokol (Otani)*; Bol. Takoy river; **IIa**: **P**: Poronajsk (Horonai-gawa)*; **Ty**: Jasnoe; **Oh**: zal. Pil'tun;

Ljugi, oz. Sladkoe.

Notes: *Galerucella rubi* TAMANUKI was synonymized with *Galerucella grisescens* by H. TAKIZAWA (1971).

82. ***Galerucella* (*Neogalerucella*) *lineola*** (FABRICIUS, 1781)

Pyrrhalta lineola: TAKIZAWA (1971, p. 175). — MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 101; 1992, p. 580).

Record: **Ia**: **Nv**: Zavety Il'icha (Tarantomari)*; **Ib**: **A**: Kril'on peninsula: Hvostovo; Novoalexandrovsk (Konuma)*; **K**: Dachnoe (Kaituka)*; oz. Tunajča (Tomunai)*; **Ju-S**: g. Čehova; **D**: Dolinsk (Otiai)*; Sokol (Otani)*; **IIa**: **P**: env. of Leonidovo; **Oh**: Ljugi, oz. Sladkoe.

83. ***Taphinellina flaviventris*** (MOTSCHULSKY, 1860)

Luperus flaviventris: MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 102; 1992, p.582).

Record: **Ib**: **Ju-S****.

Notes: *Luperus flaviventris* was transferred to the genus *Taphinellina* MAULIK, 1936 by WILCOX (1971–1975). Arguments for the transference are given in BEENEN (1992).

84. ***Luperus flavipes obscuricornis*** OGLOBLIN, 1936

Luperus flavipes obscuricornis: TAKIZAWA (1971, p. 175). — MEDVEDEV (1992, p. 583). — MIKHAILOV (1996, p. 389).

Record: **IIa**: **P**: Sobolinoe; **Oh**: zal. Pil'tun; Ljugi, oz. Sladkoe.

85. ***Luperus laricis laricis*** MOTSCHULSKY, 1859

Luperus viridipennis murakamii: TAKIZAWA (1971, p. 175).

Luperus viridipennis laricis: MEDVEDEV (1992, p. 583).

Record: **Ia**: **Nv**: Zavety Il'icha (Tarantomari)*; **IIa**: **M**: Pugačevo (Mototomari)*; **P**: Poronajsk (Horonai-gawa)*; **Oh**: Moskal'vo; Kolendo; Ljugi, oz. Sladkoe; river Langry.

Notes: *Luperus murakamii* KIMOTO was synonymized with *Luperus viridipennis laricis* by L. MEDVEDEV (1978). *Luperus laricis* MOTSCHULSKY was previously suppressed to the subspecies of *L. viridipennis* by D. OGLOBLIN (1936), but now it is treated as an independent species with two subspecies (KIMOTO, 1994). Among them *Luperus laricis laricis* is exactly present in Sakhalin, but *Luperus laricis spurius* OGLOBLIN, which was described from Honshu (OGLOBLIN, 1936) and not found even in Hokkaido (KIMOTO, 1994) cannot really live in Sakhalin though it was once recorded (MEDVEDEV, 1972). Therefore, because of lack of further indications in literature and collections, we exclude this form from the list.

86. ***Monolepta dichroa*** HAROLD, 1877

Monolepta dichroum: TAKIZAWA (1971, p. 176). — MEDVEDEV (1992, p. 583).

Record: **IIa**: **Ty**: Kirovskoe (Ruikohusukoe)*.

87. ***Atrachya menetriesi*** (FALDERMANN, 1835)

Atrachya menetriesi: TAKIZAWA (1971, p. 176). — MEDVEDEV (1992, p. 584).
Luperus menetriesi: MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 102, lapsus calami).

Record: **Ia**: **Moneron island**: Usovo; **Nv**: env. of Gornozavodsk (Tokonbo)*; Zavety Il'icha (Tarantomari)*; Šebunino; **A**: Kril'on peninsula: Uryum river; **H**: Holmsk (Maoka)*; Čehov (Noda)*; Novoselovo (Kurasi)*; mys Slepikovskogo; **To**: Il'inskij (Kusyunnai)*; oz. Baklanje; **Ib**: **A**: Novoalexandrovsk (Konuma): **K**: Korsakow (Otomari)*; Solovjevka (Itinosawa)*; **Ju-S**; **D**: Dolinsk (Otiai)*; env. of Sokol; Najba river, env. of Starodubskoe; **IIa**: **P**: Gastello (Nairo)*; **Ng**: ?Nyš (Adatuimi)*; ?Nogliki (Nuio)*.

88. ***Agelasa nigriceps*** MOTSCHULSKY, 1860

Agelasa nigriceps: MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 102; 1992, p. 584).

Record: **Ia**: **H**: Holmsk**; **Ib**: **Ju-S**: Naihoro-Tandzan mt.

Subfamily **Alticinae**

89. ***Phyllotreta sachalinensis*** L. MEDVEDEV, 1973

Phyllotreta sachalinensis: MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 102 (included in the list, although described only in 1973); 1992, p. 592).

Record: **Ia**: **H**: Jabločnoe**.

Notes: Doubtful species, described on 1 female, and the only distinguishing features from *Phyllotreta armoraciae* (KOCH, 1803) and *Phyllotreta brevistriata* KIMOTO, 1966 are colour pattern and body size.

90. + ***Phyllotreta vittula*** (REDTENBACHER, 1849)

Record: **Ib**: **D**: left bank of Bol. Takoy river, meadow, 20. VIII. 2001, 1 ♂, G. N. AZARKINA leg.

91. ***Phyllotreta striolata*** FABRICIUS, 1801

Phyllotreta striolata: MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 102; 1992, p. 593).

Record: **Ib**: **A**: Novoalexandrovsk.

92. *Phyllotreta flexuosa* ILLIGER, 1794

Phyllotreta flexuosa: MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 102; 1992, p. 593).

Record: **Ib**: **A**: Novoalexandrovsk**.

93. *Phyllotreta atra* FABRICIUS, 1775

Phyllotreta atra: MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 102; 1992, p. 594).

Record: **Ib**: **A**: Novoalexandrovsk**.

94. *Aphthona perminuta* BALY, 1874

Aphthona perminuta: TAKIZAWA (1971, p. 175). — MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 102; 1992, p. 594).

Record: **Ia**: **Moneron island**: SE coast; **Nv**: Mys Kril'on**; **H**: Čehov**; mys Slepikovskogo; **Ib**: **A**: Novoalexandrovsk; **K**: 5 km S Južno-Sahalinsk; **D**: env. of Sokol; Bol. Takoy river; **IIa**: **M**: Pugačevo.

95. + *Aphthona erichsoni* (ZETTERSTEDT, 1838)

Record: **Ib**: **D**: env. of Starodubskoe, Najba river mouth, Lebyazhje lake, meadow and carex bog, 12. VIII. 2001, 1♂, G. N. AZARKINA leg.; **IIa**: Oh: zal. Pil'tun, 30. VII. 1991, 1♀, A. M. BASARUKIN leg.; Ljugi, 25. VII. 1991, 1♂, 1♀, A. M. BASARUKIN leg.

96. *Longitarsus aphthonoides* WEISE, 1887

Longitarsus aphtonoides: MEDVEDEV (1992, p. 589).

Record: Exact localities unknown.

97. *Longitarsus ganglbaueri* HEIKERTINGER, 1912

Longitarsus ganglbaueri: MEDVEDEV (1992, p. 589).

Record: Exact localities unknown.

98. *Longitarsus lewisii* (BALY, 1874)

Longitarsus lewisii: TAKIZAWA (1971, p. 175. — MEDVEDEV, (1972, p. 102; 1992, p. 591).

Record: **Ia**: **Nv**: Mys Kril'on**; **H**: Holmsk**; **Ib**: **A**: Novoalexandrovsk (Konuma)*; **K**: oz. Tunajča (Tomunai)*; **Ju-S** (Toyohara)*; **D**: Starodubskoe (Sakaehama)*.

99. ***Longitarsus suturellus*** (DUFTSCHMID, 1825)

Longitarsus suturellus: GRUEV & DOBERL (1997, p. 220).

Record: **Ia**: **H**: Jabločnoe (GRUEV & DOBERL, 1997); **IIa**: **M**: Pugačevo.

100. ***Altica oleracea*** (LINNAEUS, 1758)

Altica oleracea: TAKIZAWA (1971, p. 175). — MEDVEDEV (1992, p. 587).

Record: **Ia**: **Nv**: Zavety Il'icha (Tarantomari)*; **Ib**: **A**: Novoalexandrovsk (Konuma)*; **IIa**: **Sm**: Pobedino (Keton)*.

101. ***Altica fragariae*** (NAKANE, 1955)

Altica fragariae: MEDVEDEV (1992, p. 588).

Record: Exact localities unknown.

Notes: The only record is mentioned on a questionable finding of female in **Ia**: **H**: Kostromskoe (MEDVEDEV, 1972).

102. ***Batophila acutangula*** HEIKERTINGER, 1921

Batophila acutangula: MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 103; 1992, p. 589).

Record: **Ia**: **Nv**: Mys Kril'on**; **IIa**: **U****.

103. ***Neocrepidodera obscuritarsis*** (MOTSCHULSKY, 1859)

Asiorestia obscuritarsis: TAKIZAWA (1971, p. 175). — MEDVEDEV (1992, p. 585).

Record: **Ib**: **A**: Novoalexandrovsk (Konuma)*.

104. ***Neocrepidodera interpunctata*** (MOTSCHULSKY, 1859)

Asiorestia interpunctata: TAKIZAWA (1971, p. 175). — MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 103; 1992, p. 585).

Record: **Ia**: Moneron island: SE coast; **Nv**: Mys Kril'on**; Šebunino; Nevelsk (Honto)*; **H**: Holmsk**; **Ib**: **A**: Mys Kril'on: Khvostovo; Aniva; Novoalexandrovsk; **K**: Korsakow (Otomari)*; Solovjevka (Itinosawa)*; oz. Tunajča (Tomunai)*; **Ju-S** (Toyohara)*; **D**: Sokol (Otani)*.

Notes: *Crepidodera mitsuhashii* MATSUMURA was synonymized with *Asiorestia interpunctata* by H. TAKIZAWA (1971).

105. ***Sangariola punctatostriata*** (MOTSCHULSKY, 1860)

Sangariola punctatostriata: TAKIZAWA (1971, p. 175). — MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 102; 1992, p. 585).

Record: **Ib**: **A**: Novoalexandrovsk; **K**: Utesnoe; Solovjevka (Itinosawa)*; **Ju-S**.

Notes: *Sangariola multicostata* JACOBY and *Lochmaeina rosea* L. MEDVEDEV (the latter described from South Kurile Islands) both was synonymized with *Sangariola punctatostriata* by L. MEDVEDEV (1978).

106. *Hippuriphila babai* (CHÛJÔ, 1959)

Hippuriphila babai: TAKIZAWA (1971, p. 175). — MEDVEDEV (1992, p. 587).
Hippuriphila ohnoi L. MEDVEDEV: MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 102).

Record: **Ia**: **Nv**: Zavety Il'icha (Tarantomari)*; **H**: Jabločnoe**; **Ib**: **A**: Aniva, Novoalexandrovsk; **Ju-S** (Toyohara)*; **D**: Sokol (Otani)*; **IIa**: **M**: Pugačevo.

Notes: *Pseudocrepidosoma ohnoi* L. MEDVEDEV (described from South Kurile Islands and later included in the genus *Hippuriphila*) was synonymized with *Hippuriphila babai* by L. MEDVEDEV (1978).

107. *Crepidodera japonica* BALY, 1877

Crepidodera japonica: KONSTANTINOV (1996, p. 28).
Crepidodera fulvicornis (part): MEDVEDEV (1992, p. 586).
C. aurea obscuripes: MIKHAILOV (1996, p. 390 – misdetermination).

Record: **Ia**: **Nv**: Gornozavodsk***; **H**: Čehov***; **Ib**: **A**: Kril'on peninsula, Ul'yanovka river; **IIa**: **P**: Sobolinoe; **Ty**: Jasnoe.

Notes: L. MEDVEDEV (1978) synonymized *C. japonica* BALY with *C. fulvicornis* F., but A. KONSTANTINOV (1996) distinguishes these species again.

108. *Crepidodera fulvicornis* FABRICIUS, 1792

Crepidodera fulvicornis: MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 103; 1992, p. 586 (part).

Record: **Ia**: **H**: Jabločnoe**; **IIa**: **Oh**: Langry river.

109. *Crepidodera plutus* (LATREILLE, 1804)

Crepidodera plutus: TAKIZAWA (1971, p. 175). — MEDVEDEV (1992, p. 586).
C. japonica: MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 103 – misdetermination (MEDVEDEV, 1978).

Record: **Ib**: **D**: Sokol (Otani)*; **IIa**: **M**: Zaozernaja (Kasiho)*.

110. + *Crepidodera aurata* (MARSHAM, 1802)

Record: **IIa**: **Ty**: Jasnoe, 5. VII. 1993, 1 ♂, A. M. BASARUKIN leg.

111. ***Crepidodera sachalinensis*** KONSTANTINOV, 1996

Crepidodera sachalinensis: KONSTANTINOV (1996, p. 30).

Record: **Ia**: **Nv**: Gornozavodsk (locus typicus)***; **Ib**: **A**: Novoalexandrovsk.

112. ***Crepidodera picipes*** (STEPHENS, 1831)

Crepidodera picipes: KONSTANTINOV (1996, p. 33–34).

Record: **Ib**: **K**: oz. Izmenchivoe; **Ju-S**: g. Čehova***.

113. ***Chaetocnema costulata*** (MOTSCHULSKY, 1860)

Chaetocnema costulata: MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 103).
Chaetocnema aridula costulata: MEDVEDEV (1992, p. 596).

Record: **Ib**: **A**: Novoalexandrovsk**.

114. ***Chaetocnema concinna*** (MARSHAM, 1802)

Chaetocnema concinna: TAKIZAWA (1971, p. 175). — MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 103; 1992, p. 595).

Record: **Ia**: **Nv**: Mys Kril'on**; **Ib**: **Ju-S** (Toyohara)*; **D**: Sokol (Otani)*; **IIa**: **U**: Uglegorsk**.

115. + ***Chaetocnema picipes*** STEPHENS, 1831

Record: **Ib**: **A**: Novoalexandrovsk, 1. IX. 1994, 1 ♂, A. M. BASARUKIN leg.

Notes: This is a "twin-species" of *Ch. concinna* MARSHAM, and has hitherto be not distinguished before.

116. + ***Sphaeroderma akebia*** OHNO, 1967

Record: **Ia**: **H**: mys Slepikovskogo, 7. VI. 1991, 1 ♂, A. M. BASARUKIN leg.; **Ib**: **Ju-S**: piedmonts of Susunaisky hrebet, 29. VI. 1992, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, A. M. BASARUKIN leg.

117. ***Argopus punctipennis punctipennis*** MOTSCHULSKY, 1866

Argopus punctipennis: TAKIZAWA (1971, p. 175). — MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 102; 1992, p. 588).

Record: **Ia**: **Nv**: Mys Kril'on**; Zavety Il'icha (Tarantomari)*; **H**: Holmsk**; **Ib**: **K**: ?Lesnoe (Otiho)*; **D**: Vzmorje (Horo)*.

118. ***Argopistes biplagiatus*** MOTSCHULSKY, 1860

Argopistes biplagiatus: MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 102; 1992, p. 588).

Record: **Ia**: **Nv**: Gornozavodsk**.

119. ***Psylliodes angusticollis*** BALY, 1874

Psylliodes angusticollis: TAKIZAWA (1971, p. 175). — MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 103; 1992, p. 596).

Record: Exact localities unknown.

120. ***Psylliodes subrugosus*** JACOBY, 1885

Psylliodes subrugosus: MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 103; 1992, p. 1885).

Record: **Ib**: **A**: Novoalexandrovsk**.

121. ***Stenoluperus nipponensis*** (LABOISSIERE, 1913)

Stenoluperus nipponensis: TAKIZAWA (1971, p. 175). — MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 101; 1992, p. 582)

Record: **Ia**: **Nv**: Mys Kril'on**; Nevelsk (Honto)*; Zavety Il'icha (Tarantomari)*; **H**: Holmsk (Maoka)*; Čehov (Noda)*; **Ib**: **A**: Novoalexandrovsk (Konuma)*; **K**: Korsakow (Otomari)*; Dachnoe (Kaituka)*; oz. Tunajča (Tomunai)*; Utesnoje; oz. Izmenchivoe; **D**: Vzmorje (Horo)*; **IIa**: **U****; **M**: Zaozernaja (Kasiho)*; Pugačevo (Mototomari)*; **P**: Poronajsk (Horonai-gawa)*; **Sm**: Pobedino (Keton)*; Pil'vo (Pileo)*; **Ty**: Jasnoe; Uskovo; **Ng**: Nabil'skij zal.: Katangli; **Oh**: zal. Pil'tun.

Notes: The genus *Stenoluperus* was transferred from the Galerucinae to the Alticinae as it has a jumping fork in the hind femora and is placed near genus *Luperomorpha* WEISE (MEDVEDEV, 1992a).

122. + ***Stenoluperus cyaneus*** (BALY, 1874)

Record: **Ib**: **K**: Utesnoe, 7. VI. 1993, 1 ♂, A. M. BASARUKIN leg.

Subfamily **Hispinae**

123. ***Dactylispa masonii*** GESTRO, 1923

Dactylispa masonii: MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 103; 1992, p. 598).

Record: **Ia**: **Nv**: Gornozavodsk**.

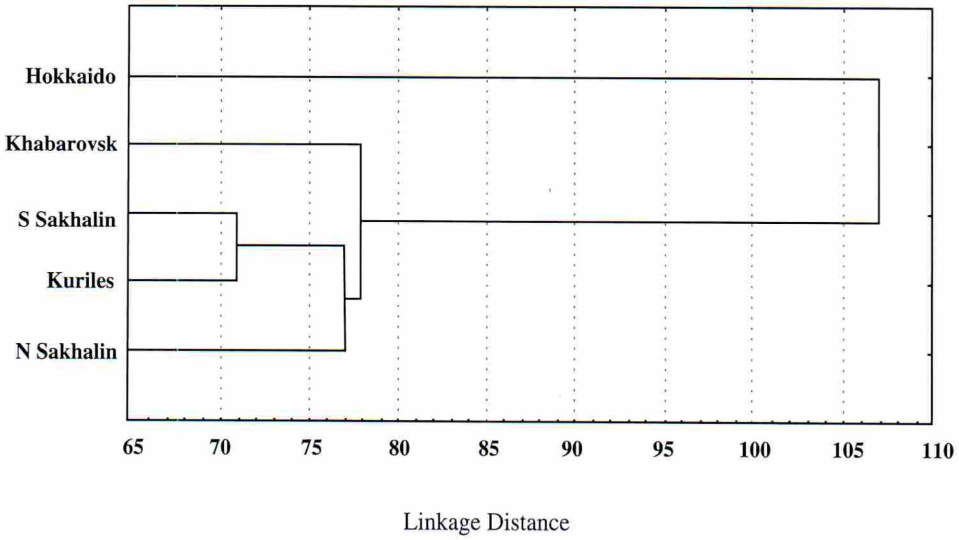

Fig. 1. Tree diagram of leaf beetles faunas comparison (single linkage on squaired Euclidean distances) on the base of species lists.

Subfamily **Cassidinae**

124. ***Cassida*** (s. str.) ***nebulosa*** (LINNAEUS, 1758)

Cassida nebulosa: TAKIZAWA (1971, p. 175). — MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 103; 1992, p. 600).

Record: **Ia**: **Nv**: Mys Kril'on**; Zavety Il'icha (Tarantomari)*; **H**: Holmsk**; **Ib**: **A**: Novoalexandrovsk; **K**: oz. Tunajča

125. ***Cassida*** (s. str.) ***rubiginosa rugosopunctata*** MOTSCHULSKY, 1866

Cassida rubiginosa: TAKIZAWA (1971, p. 175).

Cassida rubiginosa rugosopunctata: MEDVEDEV (1972, p. 103; 1992, p. 601). — MIKHAILOV (1996, p. 398).

Record: **Ia**: **Moneron island**, Chuprov bay; **H****; **Ib**: **A**: Novoalexandrovsk (Konuma)*; Ju-S (Toyohara)*; **D**: Vzmorje (Horo)*; **IIa**: **P**: Terpenija peninsula: Kotikovo; lake Čeremhovoe; **Ty**: Jasnoe.

Table 1. Zoogeographic analysis of leaf beetles of Sakhalin*

East-Palaearctic Boreal faunal complex (59,2%)	
Okhotsk elements (0,8%)	*Gonioctena honshuensis sachalinensis*
Angarian elements (9,6%)	*Donacia splendens, Plateumris weisei, Cryptocepalus hirtipennis, Cr. ochroloma, Cr. krutovskyi triangulifer, Cr. splendens, Cr. luridipennis, Cr. confusus, Pachybrachis amurensis, Gonioctena flavicornis, G. arctica, Luperus laricis laricis*
Transeurasian (48,8%)	*All others from the list not mentioned in the table*
Amur faunal complex (40,0%)	
Amur nemoral elements (29,6%)	*Plateumaris amurensis, Syneta adamsi, Zeugophora annulata, Labidostomis amurensis, Smaragdina aurita hammarstroemi, Cryptocephalus nigrofasciatus, C. flavoscutellaris, C. exiguus amiculus, Melixanthus pumilio, Basilepta balyi, Colasposoma dauricum, Chrysolina exanthematica, Ch. lineigera, Ch. nikolskyi, Sternoplatys fulvipes, Entomoscelis orientalis, Paropsides soriculatus, Gastrolina peltoidea, Gastrophysa atrocyanea, Galeruca dahli vicina, G. spectabilis ussuriensis, Pyrrhalta fuscipennis, P. annulicornis, P. humeralis, Taphinellina flaviventris, Atrachya menetriesi, Agelasa nigriceps, Stenoluperus nipponensis, Batophila acutangula, Neocrepidodera obscuritarsis, Sangariola punctatostriata, Argopistes biplagiatus, Psylliodes angusticollis, P. subrugosus, Aphtona perminuta, Longitarsus aphtonoides, Dactylispa masonii*
Island nemorral elements (Sakhalin, Kuriles, Japan in various combinations) (10,4%)	*Plateumaris shirahatai, Smaragdina aurita nigrocyanea, Chrysolina difficilis yezoensis, Ch. koltzei brunneipennis, Monolepta dichroa, Altica fragariae, Stenoluperus cyaneus, Hippuriphila babai, Sphaeroderma akebia, Argopus punctipennis, Phyllotreta sachalinensis, Crepidodera japonica, Crepidodera sachalinensis*
Far Eastern Alpine faunal complex (0,8%)	
Elements of Peripheric mt. ranges of the Southern Far East	*Chrysolina subcostata*

*Zoogeographical divisions after Kurentzov (1965) and Sergeev (1986); grouping of leaf beetles according to Krivolutskaya (1973) and Medvedev (1982) with additions.

Conclusion

The origin of island faunas is connected with their geologic history. The continental islands may have been connected with continent by the landbridges during the maximum regression of the ocean. Therefore, the fauna of the continental island is generally similar to that of neighbouring continent, but poorer in species richness owing to the smaller areas and simpler environment.

In the Tertiary and Quartenary, Sakhalin has constituted a periphery of the continent or an island according to the topographic changes controlled by the glacial eustacy. In the Paleogene, the northern Pacific area from China, Japan and North America via Beringia was subtropical and nearly uniform flora is known as the Arcto-Tertiary isoflora. In the Neogene, the temperature became lowered and the biota was replaced by the cool elements. During the Pleistocene, the earth experienced several cycles of the glacial-interglacial changes accompanying the dramatic fluctuations of the sea-level and temperature. In the cold periods of the Pleistocene, Sakhalin formed of a peninsula from the continent to Hokkaido, and the boreal flora of taiga spread far south and mixed with temperate forest, which previously covered Sakhalin entirely. The latter forest type remains at present only in the south as the relic (Popov, 1969). At the period of the Maximum Würm Glacial about 20,000 years before present, Sakhalin and Hokkaido constituted the latest connection with the continent. The final insulation of Sakhalin occurred in the Holocene 7,000 years ago, while Hokkaido was separated earlier from Sakhalin 12,000 years ago (Velizhanin, 1976). These geological and climatic histories reflect the similarity of the biota in Sakhalin to the continent (Krivolutskaya, 1973).

The first attempt to compare Chrysomelid fauna of Sakhalin with the faunas of adjacent territories was made by L. Medvedev (1972), but his analysis was quite poor because of the insufficiency of the available information at that time. But our knowledge has been much accumulated on the faunas of Sakhalin (present work), Hokkaido (Kimoto, 1994; Hayashi, 2000), Khabarovsk territory (Matis *et al.* 1980; Medvedev 1992; Bienkowski, 2001) and Kurile islands (Krivolutskaya, 1973; Medvedev, 1978, 1992). So we can make more accurate analyses for the faunal elements and their compositions of the Chrysomelidae in these areas.

Our data (Fig. 1) corresponds well with the zoogeographic dividing of Far East between the main faunal complexes. According to Kurentzov (1965) South Sakhalin and South Kurile Islands are in one province and are inhabited with Amur fauna. While northern Sakhalin and Khabarovsk territory are the parts of Okhotsk-Kamchatka fauna. Zoogeographic border dividing Sakhalin into two provinces makes us to evaluate them in this case separately. Distribution of leaf beetles between faunal complexes and elements is shown in Table 1.

For Sakhalin we distinguish Far Eastern Alpine faunal complex among Chrysomelids for the first time (see Table 1) and treat one species as Transeurasian with disjunction of distribution area (absent in Eastern Siberia): *Cryptocephalus nitidulus*. Such examples are well known for vascular plants (Popov, 1969), but not for leaf beetles to date.

Sakhalin is characteristic in the very low endemism of the Chrysomelid fauna: *Chrysolina koltzei brunneipennis*, *Phyllotreta sachalinensis*, *Crepidodera sachalinensis*, from which the last one is found also on South Kurile isls. (Konstantinov, 1996). Two species: *Pyrrhalta humeralis* (Chen) and *Sphaeroderma akebia* Ohno, are recorded for Russian fauna for the first time.

要　　約

Y. E. ミハイロフ・林　成多：サハリンのハムシ科目録 II. ——— その第2部として，ハムシ亜科（続き），ホソハムシ亜科，モモブトハムシ亜科，サルハムシ亜科，ヒゲナガハムシ亜科，ノミハムシ亜科，トゲハムシ亜科，カメノコハムシ亜科の8亜科72種を記録した．このうち，10種がサハリンからの初記録である．本報告により，サハリンのハムシ相は計125種となった．

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Notes of the Genus *Philomyceta* (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae) with Redescription of the Type Species

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Abstract The genus *Philomyceta* is reviewed, with redescription of the type species, and discussed its phylogenetic relationship.

The *Philomyceta* CAMERON is a small-scale genus including only two species and has not been reviewed after its establishment up to the present. Recently I had an opportunity to examine the type species of *Philomyceta* through the courtesy of Mr. M. J. D. BRENDEL, the Natural History Museum of London. *Philomyceta* is characterized by having very slender and long segments of palpi and depression on each base of basal 4 visible tergites. The genus is well similar in those characters to the genus *Montguillonius* COIFFAIT, but in the latter genus the prosternum is rather short, and the 3rd abdominal sternite is not carinate medially in basal portion. Also the present genus is well similar in general appearance and structures of the mouth organs to the genus *Hesperosoma* SCHEERPELTZ, but the latter has the abdomen depressed only in basal 3 visible tergites.

All the type specimens are deposited in the collection of Natural History Museum, London.

I heartily thank Mr. M. J. D. BRENDEL for the loan of type specimens of the genus *Philomyceta*. I am also much indebted to Dr. H. SCHILLHAMMER, Naturhistorisches Museum Wien for his courtesy and generosity of studying the type specimens of the genus *Hesperosoma*. I am grateful to Dr. K. MORIMOTO, the Emeritus Professor of Kyushu University for his critically reading the manuscript of this paper.

Almost all the terminology and the abbreviation used herein are the same as those explained in HAYASHI, 1993.

Philomyceta CAMERON (**Anisolinina**)

(Figs. 1–12)

Type species: *Philomyceta caeruleipennis* CAMERON, 1944

Philomyceta CAMERON, 1944. Proc. Ent. Soc. London, B, 13: 12 (Staphylinini); — BLACKWELDER, 1952. Bull. U. S. natn. Mus., 200: 301; — HERMAN, 2001. Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 265: 2510.

Redescription. Body slender, very elongate, rather convex above and dimly shiny; upper surface of fore body very densely covered with coarse umbilicate punctures.

Head transversely subquadrate, widely rounded at hind angles and gently convex above.

Antennae filiform, extending near to base of pronotum, with basal 3 segments polished (3rd segment rather weakly so). Eyes rather small, hardly prominent and much shorter than postgenae. Chaetotaxy of macrosetae on head well developed except that front marginal macroseta and subgenal one reduced, indiscernible, and supra-antennal one poor, short. Neck slender, less than half as wide as head, densely, shallowly and coarsely punctate; neck constriction shallowly furrowed.

Mandibles slender, very long, longer than head, nearly straight in basal half and gently arcuate in apical half; each mandible with a short and wide tooth at about basal two-fifths, the right tooth bearing a short small denticle at the tip. Prostheca unilobed, slender, not densely combed with elongate teeth, which are sparingly ciliate.

Labrum short, strongly transverse, deplanate anteriorly and moderately deeply notched at middle; upper surface almost not haired except very sparse pubescence along anterior margin and several long setae in transverse middle line.

Maxillae (Fig. 2) short and wide. Galea short, with distal lobe strongly bent inward, densely pubescent, and proximal sclerite bearing 2 fine setae. Lacinia short, wide and densely pubescent. Maxillary palpi slender and very long, reaching near apex of the tip of mandible; 1st segment the shortest, feebly curved and not setae (I was unable to find out them); 2nd the longest, not thick, very elongate, gently thickened and curved apicad, with a few fine setae of various length in outer side of apical half and at apex; 3rd straight, subclavate, about two-thirds as long

1

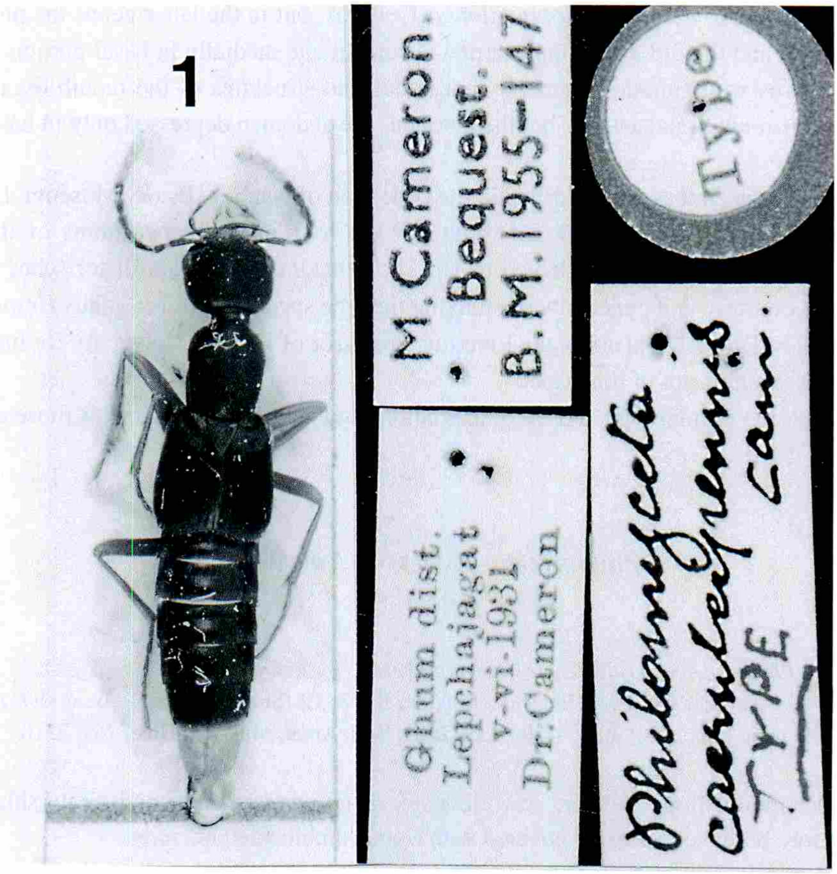
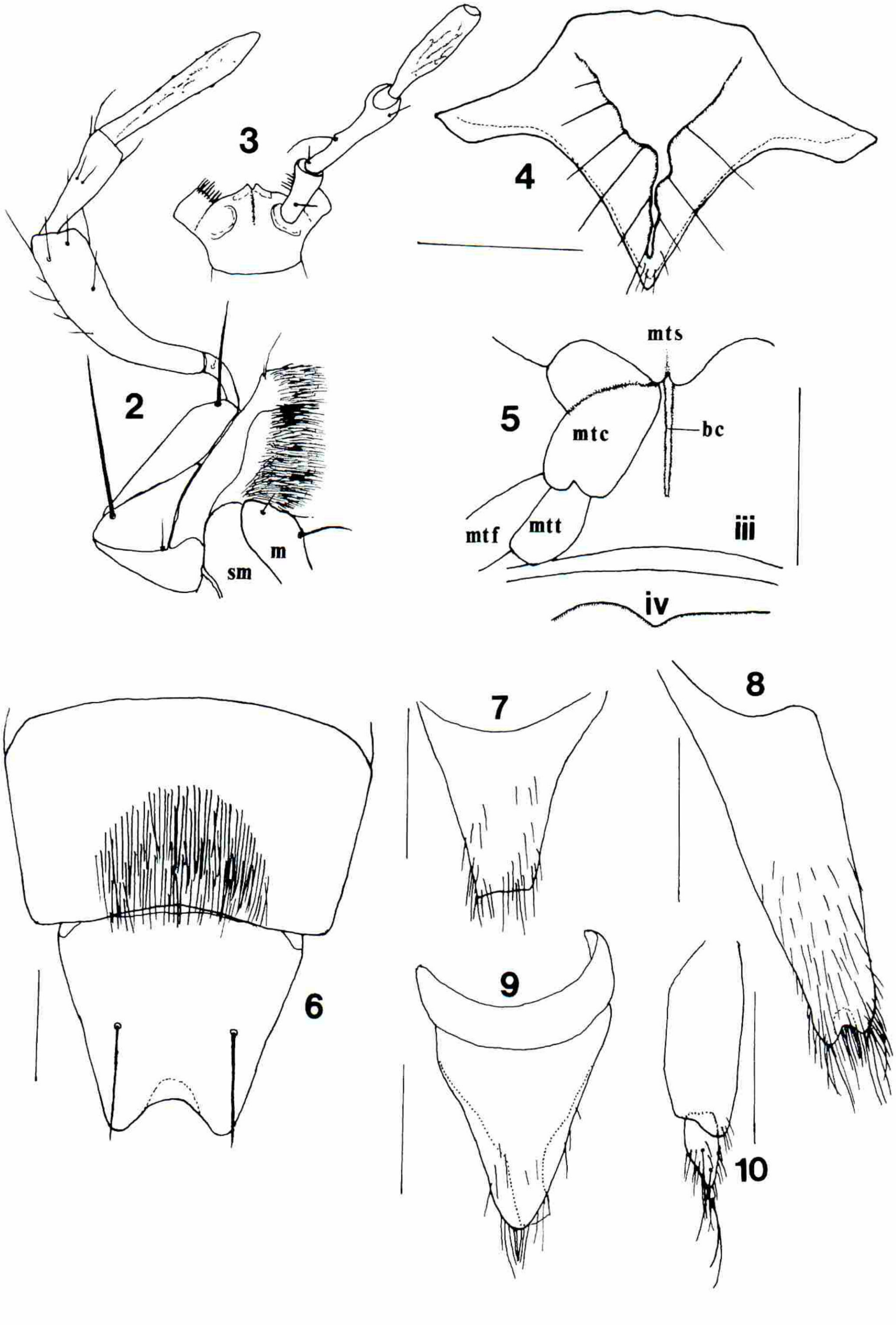


Fig. 1. *Philomyceta caeruleipennis* CAMERON. Habitus of the holotype, with the attached labels.



Figs. 2–10. *Philomyceta caeruleipennis* CAMERON. 2, maxilla (m = mentum; sm = submentum); 3, labium; 4, mesosternum; 5, thoraco-abdominal junction (ventral view) (bc = basal carina; mtc = metacoxa; mtf = metafemur; mts = metasternum; mtt = metatrochanter); 6, 7th and 8th abdominal sternites of male; 7, male 9th sternite; 8, male10th, tergite; 9, femele 10th tergite; 10, gonocoxcite. (Scale: 1mm)

as 2nd, with a sporadical few fine setae; 4th straight, elongate-subfusiform, subacute at the tip, a little longer than 3rd, very sparsely punctured, finely and sparsely carinate.

Labium (Fig. 3) short. Labial palpi very long, about two-thirds as long as maxillary palpus, and all segment much longer than wide; 1st segment the shortest, straight, subcylindrical, with a fine seta near base; 2nd the longest, straight, subcylindrical, nearly twice as long as 1st, with a long stout seta at about the middle and a few fine setae sporadically; 3rd straight, elongate-subfusiform, a little shorter than 2nd, very sparsely and minutely punctate, with fine and sparse carinae. Ligula short, subtriangular with a small notch at apex and finely sulcate medially. Paraglossa wide, short, barely reaching to the middle of 1st segment of labial palpi, rather sparsely pubescent at inner margin. Prementum a little transverse, subhexagonal, shallowly depressed in middle but plainly convex in the middle of the depression. Mentum very transverse, feebly emarginate at front margin, gently convex in middle and with 2 setae at each antero-lateral corner, the inner seta of them much longer than outer one.

Subgenae smooth, evenly and gently convex and sparsely punctate; subgenal macroseta poorly developed, hardly discernible. Infragenal line distinct, finely impressed. Gular sutures weakly impressed and incurved, contiguous in hind half; gular plate deeply foveate just before basal impression (sensu SMETANA, 2000).

Pronotum subcordate, strongly convex, widest at about anterior third, roundly narrowed forwards and nearly straightly narrowed basad; basal angles widely rounded; front margin nearly straight, and basal one gently arcuate; disc densely and umbilicatedly punctured, not shiny; superior lateral line abruptly deflected ventrad just before basal angle, therefore the line is not visible in dorsal view almost in the full length; inferior lateral line widely distant from superior lateral line, terminated after united with lateral border of prosternum, therefore the line not united with superior lateral line, and then superior lateral line only continued to front margin of pronotum; chaetotaxy composed of 2 pairs of well developed macrosetae, viz., anterolateral macroseta and laterobasal one. Pronotal epimeron absent.

Scutellum triangular, narrowly marginate, rather sparsely punctate with strong microsculpture.

Elytra subquadrate, a little dilated posteriad, feebly arcuate at sides and feebly emarginate at posterior margin; surface weakly convex, densely and roughly punctate and sometimes bluntly ridged in posterior portion of lateral margin (as in the species of *Hespersoma*); sutural space well defined, strongly convex; macrosetae constructing chaetotaxy indiscernible except well developed postero-lateral macroseta.

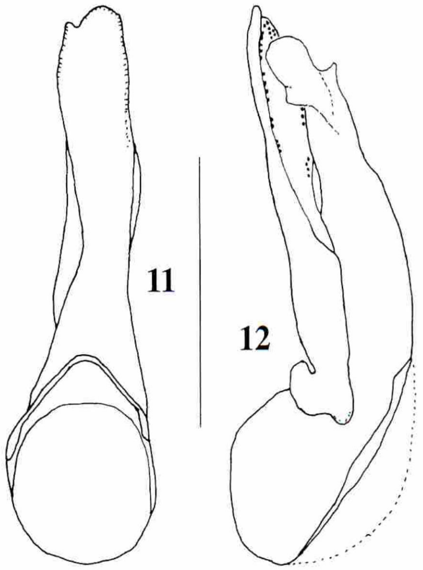
Prosternum rather long, gently convex and not ridged medially, without paired long setae; prosternal fossae (= inter coxal depression sensu SMETANA, 2000) considerably deepened postero-laterally but obscurely separated medially; prosternal process acicularly and strongly protuberant; lateral borders long, contiguous with superior lateral line of pronotum at anterior angles. Furcasternum rather long, with a short median carina.

Mesosternum (Fig. 4) rather long, gently convex, with a conspicuous Y-shaped convexity, with sparse setae along the convexity; surface not roughened, rather smooth, somewhat uneven, with striate microsculpture; mesoternal process moderately narrowly produced posteriad, subacute at apex, not reaching to the middle of mesocoxae, which is narrowly separated to each other; intersternal piece (= coxal accetablum sensu SMETANA, 2000) short, moderately wide and shallowly sunken. Metasternum evenly convex.

Abdomen subparallel-sided; basal 4 tergites with a transverse, subtrapezoidal distinct depression in each base and bearing a long bristle at each postero-lateral angle; base and lateral sides of each tergite coarsely and sparsely punctured, with coriaceous microsculpture, and the rest finely and sparsely punctate but not microsculptured; 3rd sternite (Fig. 5) with a basal carina thin, sharp and gradually degenerated posteriorly; 4th and 5th sternites each with basal line gently arcuate and produced posteriad at the middle; 7th sternite (Fig. 6) in ♂ bearing a large, transverse, and densely pubescent elliptical area; 8th sternite (Fig. 6) in ♂ rather widely and deeply emarginate at apex, with a long bristle at the middle of each half; 9th sternite (Fig. 7) in ♂ rather narrow, gently narrowed apicad and subtriangularly emarginate at apex; 10th tergite (Fig. 8) in ♂ obliquely truncate with the apical margin weakly emarginate, while in ♀ the 10th (Fig. 9) symmetrically and subtriangularly protuberant caudad, with the tip blunt, and basal membranous tissue with a sclerotized transverse fragile band at base of 10th tergite; gonocoxite (Fig. 10) short and wide, with short second gonocoxite, and minute stylus bearing a long stiff seta; punctures on sternites much larger than those on tergites, much coarser, elongate and irregular in size.

Male genitalia (Figs. 11–12) elongate and asymmetrical; penis subcylindrical, somewhat sinuate in dorsal view, weakly chitinized dorsally, membranous dorso-medially in basal amplitude, widely and obliquely truncate at apex (apical orifice) and subacute at apex; parameres a little inclined to the left, nearly parallel-sided, feebly emarginate at apex, with row of multiple peg-setae along margins of inner (dorsal) face except the middle of apical margin.

Discussion: The genus *Philomyceta* is well similar in general appearance and structures of mouth organs to the genera *Hesperosoma*, *Hesperoschema* and *Montguillonius*, but easily distinguishable from the latter genera as followings: in *Hesperosoma* the abdomen is depressed only in the 3 basal visible tergites; in *Hesperoschema* the head and the pronotum are very coarsely and not densely punctured and strongly shining, and the 2nd segment of the maxillary palpi is rather thicker; in *Montguillonius* the 3rd sternite of abdomen (first visible sternite) is not carinate medially at base. In the genera *Anisolinus* SHARP and *Amichrotus* SHARP the 2nd segment of maxillary palpi is subclavate, markedly thickened and not elongate.



Figs. 11–12. Male genitalia of *Philomyceta caeruleipennis* CAMERON. 11, ventral view; 12, right lateral view.

Philomyceta caeruleipennis CAMERON

(Figs. 1–12)

Philomyceta caeruleipennis CAMERON, 1944. Proc. roy. ent. Soc. London, (B) 13: 12.

Redescription. Facies well similar to *Hesperosoma malaysei* SCHEERPELTZ from Myanmar. Body moderate in size, dark brown and weakly shiny; elytra violaceous with weak metallic lustre; 1st segment of antennae reddish brown, 2nd with base yellowish brown and apical 4 segments whitish yellow; mouth organs pitchy brown; legs yellowish brown; abdomen brownish in each hind half of basal 3 segments, 6th segment narrowly so, apical margin of 7th and whole of 8th pale yellow.

Head transversely subquadrate, widely rounded at hind angles, nearly parallel-sided, a little wider than long (45 : 37), a little wider and shorter than pronotum (45 : 37 and 37 : 45); upper surface gently convex, very densely, coarsely and umbilicatedly punctured except for narrow clypeal area, not microsculptured, with median line narrow, impunctate and weakly convex, and the punctures becoming sparser and shallower postero-inferiorly in postgenae. Eyes rather small, weakly convex and a half as long as postgenae. Mandibles a little longer than head (41 : 37). Antennae slender, long, reaching near base of pronotum; 1st to 8th and 11th segments longer than wide; 9th segment nearly as long as wide, 10th slightly transverse, and each segment with the following relative length: 25.0 : 12.0 : 18.0 : 12.0 : 12.0 : 11.0 : 10.0 : 9.5 : 9.0 : 8.0 : 13.0.

Pronotum much longer than wide (45 : 37), much narrower and shorter than elytra (37 : 57 and 45 : 58), widest at anterior fourth and evenly convex; sides gently rounded in anterior third, weakly emarginate in posterior two-thirds, gradually narrowed posteriad; all angles widely rounded, anterior margin nearly straight and basal ones gently arcuate; disc more densely and coarsely punctured than on head, not microsculptured, the punctures rather shallow, somewhat contiguous to each other in middle area and the interstices rather rugose there, and median line very fine but distinctly traceable from anterior third to near base.

Scutellum coarsely, sparsely and shallowly punctured, with transverse linear microsculpture.

Elytra nearly as wide as long, weakly arcuate at sides, weakly emarginate at apex and weakly convex; surface coarsely asperate-punctate in moderate density, with recumbent pubescence, and the interstices smooth, without microsculpture.

Abdomen much narrower than elytra; each segment coarsely and sparsely punctured in basal area but minutely and more sparsely punctured in hind area, the punctures elongate in basal areas, much coarser and a little denser on sternite; pubescent area on 7th sternite of male consisting of dark long hairs; 8th sternite widely and rather deeply emarginate at apex and subtriangularly depressed before the emargination.

Male genitalia (Figs. 11–12) elongate, nearly straight and rather thick in lateral view; penis obliquely truncate in the right side and subacute at the tip in ventral view, and apical orifice obliquely opened and large; parameres, in ventral view, unilobed, elongate, weakly constricted in middle constricted in middle, twisted to the left, subtruncate at apex with a small notch at the left angle, and inner (dorsal) face with numerous peg-setae along the margins in apical half except for the notch and apical third of right margin.

The type series includes three specimens, and one of them is attached with rounded and red-margined “type” label.

Specimens examined: 1♂(Holotype), Lepchajagat, Ghum dist., V–VI. 1931, M. Cameron leg.; 1♂ (Paratype), Tiger Hill (8500–10000 ft), V–VI. 1931, M. Cameron leg.; 1♀ (Paratype), Rongdong Valley, Ghum dist., V–VI. 1931, M. Cameron leg. (All from the labels which are attached to the type specimens).

Remarks. The present species is easily separated from *P. affinis* Cameron by the following points: in the latter the legs black, the head and pronotum more shiny, the head less transverse and with shining plaque on the vertex (ex. Cameron).

要 約

林 靖彦：*Philomyceta* 属の再検討．——— *Philomyceta* 属は記載以降，一度も再検討されていないので，今回，自然史博物館（ロンドン）からその模式種を借用し詳しく調べた．本属は腹部背板の窪みの状況などから *Amichrotus* 属に近縁かと思われたが，口器及び中胸腹板の構造からむしろ *Hesperosoma* 属に近縁と考えられた．

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New Records of Staphylinidae from Japan (4)

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1. ***Stenistoderus nothus*** (ERICHSON)

Leptacinus nothus ERICHSON, 1839. Gen. Spec. Staph. Ins. Coleopt. Fam. (1): 338.
(See HERMAN, 2001. Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 265: 3754–3755 for other synonymy)

Specimens examined: 1♂, Ogi, Noto-Peninsula, 2. V. 1961, Y. HAYASHI leg.; 1♀, Murakumo, Sasayama C., Hyogo, 3. VII. 1979, Y. HAYASHI leg.

Notes. This species is widely distributed in western Palaearctic area, but the specimens are well agreeable in general appearance to COIFFAIT's description (1972).

2. ***Cilea limbifera*** (MOTSCHULSKY)

Erchomus silphoides var. *limbifer* MOTSCHULSKY, 1858. Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, 31 (3): 222 (Type locality: Indes orientalis).
(See HERMAN, 2001. Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 265: 807–808 for other synonymy).

Specimens examined: 8 exs., Banna, Ishigaki Is., 4. VII. 1965, Y. HAYASHI leg.; 4 exs., Mt. Omoto, Ishigaki Is., 18. VII. 1964, 23. VII. 1966, 27. VII. 1962 and 10. VII. 1964, T. ITO, M. YASUI, H. NOMURA and H. KONISHI leg.; 2 exs, Hirara and Ohnokoshi, Miyako Is., Y. HAYASHI leg.; 3 exs., Nishinakama, Amami-Ohshima Is., 5. IV. 1969, Y. MAEDA leg.; 8 exs., Sonai, Iriomote Is., 30. VII. 1964, T. ITO and M. YASUI leg.; 1 ex., Iriomote Is., 27. VII. 1962, H. NOMURA leg. (as *Cilea limbifer* Mot. determined by K. SAWADA 1966); 2 exs., Sonai, Yonaguni Is., 23. VII. 1964, T. ITO leg.; 3 exs., 5. III. 1970, Nanshanchi, Taiwan, T. KOBAYASHI leg.; ditto, 1. VIII. 1969, Y. MAEDA leg.; 2 exs., Lanyu Is., Taiwan, 25. III. 1971 and 8. X. 1970, H. NOMURA and Y. KIYOYAMA leg.

Notes. CAMERON already pointed out that *Cilea silphoides* LINNÉ is not distributed in Oriental area. He mentioned "I have not found simple specimen of this species". Indeed, all the specimens of *Cilea* from Japan I examined are only *C. limbifera*. Therefore records of *C. silphoides* LINNÉ from Japan are very doubtful. As *C. silphoides* is distributed in Europe, in Nearctic region and West Indies, it is necessary to review all specimens of Japanese *Cilea*.

Key to *Cilea limbifera* and *C. silphoides*

1. In male, 7th sternite of abdomen a little protuberant behind and widely truncate in middle, with a bristle at each side of the truncation ········ *C. limbifera*
— In male, 7th sternite of abdomen with two rounded lobes forming a median subsemicircular emargination (after BLACKWELDER) ········ *C. silphoides*

Ent. Rev. Japan, 57 (1): 55–57, April 15, 2002

Notes on the Genus *Philonthopsis* (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae) and its Type Species

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Abstract Supplementary description for the characteristics of the genus *Philonthopsis* are given, and the male genitalia of the type species, *P. antennalis* CAMERON, is illustrated.

The genus *Philonthopsis* CAMERON and the type species, *P. antennalis* CAMERON, was already synonimized with the genus *Philonthus* and *Philonthus distincticornis* CAMERON respectively by SCHILLHAMMER, 1994. As now I was able to examine the type specimens of this species, I will give some notes on the genus and the species.

All the type specimens are deposited in the collection of Natural History Museum, London.

I heartily thank Mr. M. J. D. BRENDEL for the loan of type specimens of the genus *Philonthopsis*. I am also much indebted to Dr. H. SCHILLHAMMER, Naturhistorisches Museum Wien for his courtesy and generosity of studying the type specimens of the genus *Hesperosoma*. I am grateful to Dr. K. MORIMOTO, the Emeritus Professor of Kyushu University for his critically reading the manuscript of this paper.

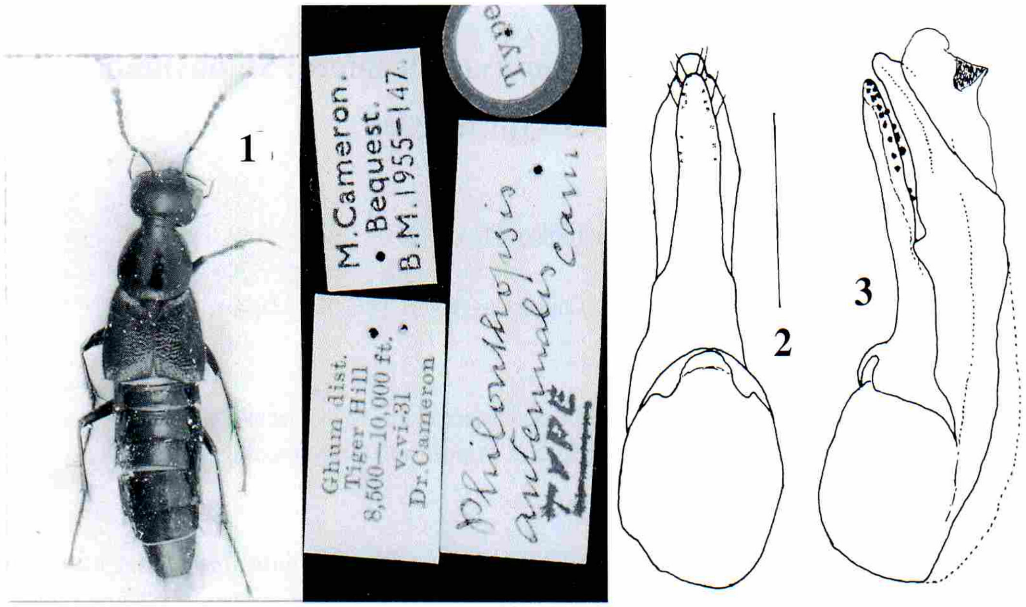
Genus ***Philonthopsis*** CAMERON, 1932 (= ***Philonthus*** STEPHENS, 1829)

Type species: *Philonthopsis antennalis* CAMERON, 1932

Philonthopsis CAMERON, 1932. Fauna Brit. Ind., Col. Staph., III: 261. — SCHILLHAMMER, 1994 (= *Philonthus* STEPHENS, 1839)

See HERMAN (2001) for other synonymy.

The type specimens of this genus have the following characters:— Empodial setae absent; ligula not incised or emarginate at the tip; mentum with only one seta at each lateral corner; prosternum and furcasternum not ridged medially; mesosternum bearing a transverse arched ridge; 9th abdominal sternite with a pair of long bristles; parameres of male genitalia unilobed. The above mentioned characters are entirely shared with those of the genus *Philonthus*, therefore the treatment of SCHILLHAMMER is surely well agreeable. However, *Philonthopsis antennalis* CAMERON has the following unique characters: prosternum without paired erect bristles; both mandibles bearing a denticle at the tip of each wide tooth; fore tarsi slender (but with sparing fine modified pubescence below); superior lateral line and inferior lateral one of pronotum widely separated throughout and not united to each other.



Figs. 1–3. *Philonthopsis antennalis* CAMERON. 1, habitus of the holotype, with the attached labels; 2–3, male genitalia: 2, ventral view; 3, right lateral view. (Scale: 1mm)

Philonthopsis antennalis CAMERON

(Figs. 1–3)

Philonthopsis antennalis CAMERON, 1932. Fauna Brit. Ind., Col. Staph., III: 262.
(= *Philonthus distincticornis* CAMERON: SCHILLHAMMER, 1994).

Specimens examined: 1♂(Holotype), Tiger Hill (8500–10000 ft.), Ghum dist., V–VI. 1931, M. CAMERON leg.; 1♂(Paratype), same data as the holotype; 1♀(the type of *Philonthopsis antennalis* var. *aeneipennis* CAMERON = *Philonthus distincticornis* CAMERON: SCHILLHAMMER, 1994), Tonglu (10074 ft.), Nepal–Sikkim frontier, VII–VIII. 1919, H. STEVENS leg. (All from the labels which are attached to the type specimens).

Notes. Male genitalia (Figs. 2–3) symmetrical, thick and stout; penis nearly parallel-sided, with a subelliptic discal hump at ventral side of apical portion, and apex rounded; parameres unilobed, slightly wider in basal third than penis, thence rapidly narrowed apicad, parallel-sided in apical two-thirds and rounded at apex, and inner face (dorsal) bearing about 20 peg-setae along apical third of margins.

要　　約

林　靖彦：*Philonthopsis* 属の覚え書き. ——— *Philonthopsis* 属はすでに *Philonthus* 属のシノニムとして処理されている(SCHILLHAMMER, 1994). 今般，自然史博物館（ロンドン）に保

管されている模式種を詳しく調べた結果，主要な特徴から，妥当な処理と考えられた．しかし，若干特異な特徴も認められたので補足的に記述した．また，その模式種の雄交尾器の形態を図示し，若干の解説を加えた．

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Notes on the Genus *Oedemutes* (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae) from Vietnam, with Description of a New Species

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Abstract A new species *Oedemutes dilaticollis* sp. nov. from Vietnam is described, with a key of Vietnamese species and redescription of *O. impressus* PIC.

Up to the present the distribution of the genus *Oedemutes* PASCOE is limited to the southeast Asia, Philippines, Vietnam, Taiwan, Japan and Sri Lanka. The Philippines species have further relation with the species from the other region, and the species from remaining areas are closely related to each other. Most of the Philippines species but *O. subsulcatus* KULZER are characteristic by the strongly convex and constantly iridescent body, and having remarkably foveolate elytra. On the other hand, the species from Taiwan, Japan and Vietnam are common with the characteristics of the less convex and evenly pigmented body. Although PIC (1923) established a subgenus *Tamdaos* on Tonkin's species *O. impressus*, it must be of no importance except for the characteristics mentioned above. Therefore, if his subgenus is available, the species from Taiwan, Japan and Vietnam should be included in the category of his subgenus *Tamdaos*.

During eighty years after the first species, *O. impressus*, was described, no species of the genus has been added to the fauna of Vietnam. In 1992, I have had an opportunity to examine the type of PIC and OBERTÜR collections through the courtesy of Dr. Claude GIRARD, Paris Natural History Museum. In the cabinet of OBERTÜR collection I found an *Oedemutes*-species which was unknown for me at that time, and is surely new to science by the reason of characteristic of elytra. In this paper I will describe it as new, together with a key to species of Vietnam and redescription of the only known Vietnamese species *O. impressus* PIC because of his original description is very famous for its shortness.

In this study I am much indebted to Dr. Katsura MORIMOTO, the Emeritus Professor of Kyushu University for his critically reading the manuscript.

The abbreviations used herein are the same as those in my previous papers.

Key to the Species from Vietnam

1(2) Elytra foveolate apically; strial punctures distinct and lenticular; intervals flat on disc and undulately and strongly convex in marginal portions. .... *O. impressus* PIC
2(1) Elytra scarcely foveolate; strial punctures minute and lineate; intervals gently convex. .... *O. dilaticollis* sp. nov.

***Oedemutes* (*Tamdaos*) *impressus* PIC, 1923**

(Fig. 1)

Oedemutes (*Tamdaos*) *impressus* PIC, 1923: 11.

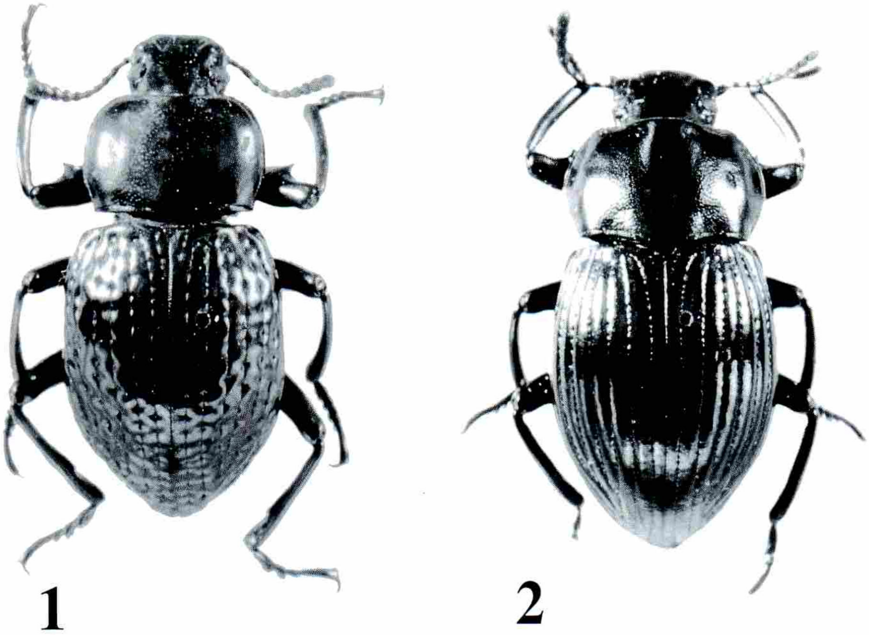
General. Oblong-oval, strongly convex, weakly shiny, with fine isodiametric microsculpture in most parts. Colour dark reddish brown; dorsal side dark brown, head, pronotum and elytra with greenish brassy strong reflection, but the elytra more or less purplish; antennae, venter and legs dark reddish brown.

Male. Head subhexagonal, wider than long (3:2), with longitudinal tri-depressions, which are situated on middle and reaching posterior portion of clypeal suture; clypeus convex, roundly produced apicad, clearly emarginate at apex in median three-fifths, minutely, shallowly and rather densely punctate along the emargination; fronto-clypeal suture deep and clear, narrow in posterior portion, each lateral oblique portion as long as the posterior part; genae slightly convex, punctate as on clypeus but intermixed with some rugose punctures, weakly roundly narrowed in basal two-thirds, thence steeply narrowed to apex; frons transverse, nearly 2.8 times as wide as an eye, slightly convex but unevenly depressed by obscure and irregular depressions, sparsely and irregularly punctate, the punctures becoming sparser backwards; postgenae weakly and roundly produced laterally, coarsely and sparsely punctate. Eyes small, convex dorsally, strongly produced laterad, space between buccal margin and inner margin of under eye roundly carinate; inner ocular sulci sharp and deep, gradually widened and shallower posteriad Antennae short and robust, surpass middle of pronotum; five distal segments dilated, forming a moderate club; 11th subquadrate; LA = ca. 20.0, 9.0, 19.0, 13.0, 12.0, 11.0, 12.0, 13.0, 13.0, 12.0, 21.0; WA = ca. 12.0, 10.0, 10.5, 10.5, 10.5, 11.5, 14.0, 17.0, 19.0, 20.0, 21.0. Terminal segment of maxillary palpus strongly securiformed. Mentum triangular, rounded at apex, with a longitudinal carina along middle and subtriangular fovea (which is deeper basally) at each side of the carina, and also with three pairs of pubescence, anterior pair short on apical edge of the fovea, median pair short, situated on the middle of the median carina, lateral pair each with two long hairs, situated on the middle of oblique lateral margins.

Pronotum quadrate, strongly transverse, PL/PW = ca. 1.40, widest at middle, shallowly emarginate at apex; apical margin bordered laterally; apical angles obtuse and fairly rounded; lateral margins roundly produced laterad, narrowly bordered, strongly narrowed apicad and gently so to base from the widest area, but the basal corners rectangularly produced; base slightly bisinuous, scarcely produced backwards in middle, with strong border interrupted in middle; disc gently convex even at the lateralmost portions, ruggedly flattened by irregular depressions, narrowly flattened internally along lateral margins, shallowly punctate, the punctures becoming sparser and minuter laterally; basal foveae wanting. Scutellum small, right-angled triangular.

Elytra oblong-oval, strongly convex, dilated apically and widest at apical three-sevenths, thence linearly tapering to apex; lateral margins very narrowly bordered and visible only apical declivous part from above; striae deep and narrow, strial punctures lenticular, irregular in density and in size, becoming larger, stronger, and almost foveolate laterally and apically; scutellary striole fine, with 3 or 4 punctures; intervals nearly flat in median portion of the disc, and the remainings strongly and undulately convex; humeral callus ill-developed; elytral epipleuron nearly horizontal, and widened beneath the humeri, steeply narrowed posteriorly.

Prosternum slightly emarginate at apex, nearly smooth; prosternal process sharpened at



Figs. 1–2. *Oedemutes* spp., habitus. 1, *O*. (*T*.) *impressus* PIC; 2, *O*. (*T*.) *dilaticollis* sp. nov.

apex, steeply bent inwards in the apical portion, evenly depressed between lateral borders. Mesosternal ridge strongly widened in the front and shallowly excavate, slightly produced forwards in each apex of the ridge, with apical margin between coxae deeply foveolate at middle. Metasternum short, minutely and sparsely punctate, with twisted rugosity-like sculpture between close meso- and metacoxae. Abdomen strongly convex on middle, three basal sternites longitudinally and shallowly rugose along each base; 1st sternite sparsely and shallowly punctate, with a pair of impressions along inside the coxae; 2nd to 5th sternites shallowly, obscurely and rather densely punctate.

Legs rather long; femora thickest at apical third, profemora densely punctate in apical two-thirds, dentate at fronto-dorsal margins of apical third, the denticles sharp, slightly directed towards apex of femora, meso- and metafemora sparsely and obscurely punctate; tibiae gradually dilated towards apices, compactly pubescent along inside the apices, protibiae slightly curved downwards in apical third, metatibiae pubescent in apical third along inner margin, with an emargination, outer margin shallowly sulcate in apical half; tarsi long, claw-segment of protarsi as long as the rest together; LM = ca. 17.0, 8.0, 7.5, 27.0.

Female. Antennae a little shorter; metatibiae less curved, neither emarginate nor pubescent.

Measurements: Length: 11.8–14.0 mm ; width: 5.7–6.2 mm.

Specimens examined: 1♂, Tonkin, 1903-1906, P. LEMÉE leg. (MNHN); 1♂, 2♀♀, Tamdao, Vietnam, 14. VI. 1989, M. ITO leg. (PCA).

Diagnosis. This species is very similar to *Oedemutes hirashimai* M. T. CHIÛJÔ, 1973 from Nansei I., Japan and *Oedemutes formosanus* MASUMOTO, 1981 from Taiwan, but the elytra are distinctly striate.

Distribution. North Vietnam.

Oedemutes **(*Tamdaos*)** ***dilaticollis*** sp. nov.

(Fig. 2)

Female. Oblong-oval, moderately convex, shiny. Colour dark reddish brown with metallic tone; head tinged with greenish brassy; pronotum and elytra with purplish sheen, elytral striae reflected somewhat brassy; venter, legs and antennae more or less lighter in colouration (nearly reddish brown).

Head subhexagonal, transverse, covered with fine isodiametric sculpture; clypeus strongly produced forwards, shallowly emarginate at apex in median two-thirds, slightly convex, and sloping in apical fifth, shallowly, irregularly and closely punctate; fronto-clypeal suture fine, with lateral portions not engraved, shorter than middle portion; genae gently convex, a little raised laterally, subparallel-sided in basal two-thirds, thence sinuously narrowed towards latero-apical angles of clypeus, surface similarly punctate on inner half as those on clypeus and more minutely and densely punctate in the rest; frons transverse and flattened, gently sloping forwards, nearly three times as wide as an eye, with sparse and irregular punctures which are similar in size and depth to those on clypeus; postgenae roundly produced laterally, coarsely and irregularly punctate along the margins of eyes. Eyes small and transverse, distinctly and roundly produced laterally; inner ocular sulci deep and narrow along inner margins of eyes, gradually broadened posteriad. Antennae short, not reaching middle of pronotum; five distal segments forming a very weak club; 11th elongate-trapezoidal; LA = ca. 15.0, 8.5, 16.0, 12.0, 11.5, 10.0, 11.0, 11.0, 10.5, 10.5, 19.5; WA = ca. 10.0, 8.3, 9.0, 9.7, 10.0, 11.0, 14.5, 17.0, 17.0, 18.5, 18.5. Terminal segment of maxillary palpus weakly securiform. Mentum triangular, similar to preceding species but the surface coarsened and sparsely with setiferous punctures.

Pronotum transverse, PL/PW = ca. 1.67, strongly produced laterally, widest behind middle, with very fine isodiametric microsculpture; apical margin narrow, shallowly emarginate, finely bordered laterally; apical angles obtuse and fairly rounded, weakly produced forwards; lateral margins moderately bordered, and narrowly sulcate inside the borders, strongly and arcuately produced laterad in median third, thence gently narrowed to base and strongly narrowed to apex; base bisinuous, rather thickly bordered in both sides, unbordered on median lobate portion, which is slightly produced backwards; disc moderately convex and gradually sloping laterad, shallowly and rather densely punctate, the punctures irregular in size and arrangement, a little smaller than those on frons, becoming minuter, shallower and closer laterally; basal foveae distinct, elliptical. Scutellum transversely semicircular, rounded at apex.

Elytra oblong, strongly convex, widest at middle, a little wider than pronotum, gradually divergent from base to middle, thence linearly narrowed to apices, therefore the apical portion rather sharpened; lateral margins very narrowly bordered, and invisible from above except for a short distance near the apices; disc strongly convex, punctato-striate, scutellary striole long, about three times as long as median length of scutellum; striae narrowly and distinctly impressed, never interrupted; punctures in striae minute and lineate, moderate in arrangement, but those in inner two striae denser than the rest, those in 5th and 6th striae a little larger, and in 7th, 8th and 9th striae much larger and more or less foveolate, but they are not shaped like a strong foveae as ordinary in the genus; intervals minutely and a little sparsely punctate, weakly convex on middle area of disc, the convexity gradually becoming stronger towards sides and apices, 4th and 6th intervals terminating at apical two-ninths, 9th one terminating at a little behind the preceding two and 5th so at apical ninth; elytral epipleuron similar to that of the preceding species.

Ventral surface covered with very fine isodiametric microsculpture like the preceding species, except for some different characters shown as follows: prosternal process subparallel-sided, flattened, sharpened triangular at apex, with a median longitudinal sulcus, which is reaching apex of the process, surface sparsely scattered with short haired punctures; mesosternal triangular depression wider in front and its ridge weaker anteriorly; metasernum covered with sparse setiferous punctures; abdominal process of 1st abdominal sternite with a pair of obsolete impressions; 1st and 2nd abdominal sternites longitudinally rugose, strongly depressed laterally; 1st sternite sparsely punctate, 2nd and 3rd densely punctate, 4th and 5th sternites minutely punctate.

Legs moderate in length, with fine isodiametric microsculpture; femora thickest at apical third, with rather close setiferous punctures, profemora with a lamellate tooth situated at apical third, and formed like the preceding species; tibiae weakly curved inwards, gradually dilated towards apices, with moderate pubescence at each inner apical fourth; tarsi simple, covered with dense pubescence ventrally, LM = ca. 11, 6, 6, 20.

Measurements: Length: 12.5 mm; width: 6.3 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Ile de Biches (Fa Tsi-Long), Tonkin, L. BLAISE leg. (MNHN).

Diagnosis. This new species is very similar to *Oedemutes subsulcatus* KULZER, 1954 from the Philippines, but is easily distinguished from the latter by the following points: the pronotal punctures distinct even in the lateral portions; the elytral striae and their punctures not reduced even on lateral portions, and elytral intervals more strongly convex laterally.

Distribution: Vietnam.

要約

安藤清志：ベトナム産 *Oedemutes* 属について．——— 従来よりベトナム固有の種として知られながら，短い原記載のためにその分類学的特徴が不明瞭であった *Oedemutes* (*Tamdaos*) *impressus* PIC を再記載し，あらたに発見された南ベトナム産の種，*Oedemutes* (*Tamdaos*) *dilaticollis* を鞘翅の顕著な特徴により新種記載した．また PIC が創設した *Tamdaos* 亜属について言及した．

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Further New Records of Tiger Beetles Collected in Laos (Coleoptera: Cicindelidae)

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Abstract In continuation of our studies on the tiger beetles from Laos, present paper deals with further materials and enumerated all the known species from Laos, 117 in all, with detailed localities. *Therates dembickyi* sp. nov. is described from Khammouan Province is characteristic in the elytral coloration and shape of aedeagus. Two new synonyms are: *Heptodonta ferrarii ferrarii* GESTRO, 1893 = *Heptodonta freudei* MANDL, 1969, syn. nov., *Lophyridia funerea funerea* (MACLEAY, 1825) = *Lophyridia funerea nigrocolorata* (MANDL, 1969), syn. nov. New records to the fauna of Laos are: *Tricondyla ovaligrossa* HORN, 1922, *Tricondyla proxima* FLEUTIAUX, 1893, *Neocollyris* (*Leptocollyris*) *cylindripennis* (CHAUDOIR, 1864), *Therates rugulosus* HORN, 1900 and *Cylindera* (*Verticina*) *antoni* CASSOLA et PROBST, 1996. The female of *Pronyssa ingridae* SAWADA et WIESNER, 1999 is newly described and figured in detail. A species of *Therates* is remained unidentified due to the lack of available male, which is close to *Therates gestroi* HORN, 1900.

Further materials of the tiger beetles from Laos have been accumulated for our study through the effort of the first author. These were recently collected in Laos by E. JENDEK, O. ŠAUŠA, L. DEMBICKÝ, V. KUBÁN and P. PACHOLÁTKO. The results are enumerated in a list as in the followings together with the localities including the previous records. For the species of *Tricondyla*, our friend Roger NAVIAUX is just in preparation of their revision, and the little modification may be inevitable when NAVIAUX's revision will be published.

Tricondyla pulchripes WHITE, 1844

Specimen examined: 1♂, Nakai env., alt. 500–600 m, 17°43'N, 105°9'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 22. V–8. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.

Distribution: Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, China.

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*) 79. Contribution towards the knowledge of Cicindelidae.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 296), Champasak (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 65, 2000: 59), Attapu (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 59).

New record from Khammouan Province.

Tricondyla stricticeps CHAUDOIR, 1860

Specimen examined: 1♀, Bolaven Plateau, 15 km SE of Ban Hoouaykong, Nong Lom (lake) env., alt. 800 m, N 15°02', E 106°35' Attapu prov., Laos South, 18–30. IV. 1999, E. JENDEK, O. ŠAUŠA and M. STRBA leg.

Distribution: Malaysia, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, China.

New record from Attapu Province. The record of this species from Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 27) refers to *Tricondyla* sp. to be described by NAVIAUX.

Tricondyla distincta FLEUTIAUX, 1893

Distribution: Laos, Vietnam.

Records from Laotian Province: Xiangkhoang (MANDL, 1977: 114).

Reported in the past as *T. cyanipes nigripennis* MANDL, 1977, which NAVIAUX put into synonymy of *T. distincta* in his generic revision.

Tricondyla gestroi gestroi FLEUTIAUX, 1893

Distribution: Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, China.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 27, 1999c: 65), Louangphrabang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 59), Vientiane (MANDL, 1969: 149).

Tricondyla ovaligrossa HORN, 1922

Specimen examined: 1♂, 15 km NW Louang Namtha, alt. 750 ± 100 m, N 21°07.5', E 101°21.0', Laos North, 13–24. V. 1997, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.

Distribution: Laos.

New state record and new Province record from Louangnamtha.

Tricondyla sp.

Tricondyla macrodera stricticeps: SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 27 (nec CHAUDOIR, 1860; misidentified).

Distribution: Laos.

Records from Laotian Province: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 27).

This species is actually new to science, and to be described by NAVIAUX in the near future.

Tricondyla mellyi CHAUDOIR, 1850

Specimens examined: 3♂♂, 3♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 3♂♂, 3♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.; 4♂♂, 4♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 2♀♀, Nakai env., alt. 500–600 m, 17°43'N, 105°09'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 22. V–8. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.

Distribution: Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 27, 1999c: 65), Louangphrabang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 59), Vientiane (MANDL, 1969: 149), Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 296), Champasak (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 65, 2000: 59).

New record from Khammouan Province.

Tricondyla annulicornis SCHMIDT-GÖBEL, 1846

Specimens examined: 1♂, 1♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 24–29. IV. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 4♂♂, 6♀♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 19–31. V. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 1♀, Pakkading, ~ 300 m, 18°20'N 104°00'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-C, 1–2. VI. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 3♀♀, Nakai env., alt. 500–600 m, 17°43'N, 105°09'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 22. V–8. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.; 3♂♂, 1♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun env., alt. 250 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 10–13. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.

Distribution: Nepal, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 28), Vientiane (MANDL, 1969: 149), Khammouan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 297).

New record from Borikhan Province. Previous records from Champasak (MANDL, 1969: 149, SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 66) was based on the misidentification of *Tricondyla proxima* FLEUTIAUX, 1893.

Tricondyla proxima FLEUTIAUX, 1893

Specimen examined: 1♂, ca. 40 km NE Pakse, 300 – 400 m, Champasak Prov., Laos South, 28. V. 1996, C. HOLZSCHUH leg.

Distribution: Laos, Vietnam.

New state record and new Province record from Champasak.

Protocollyris probsti NAVIAUX, 1994

Distribution: Thailand, Laos.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 66), Louangphrabang (NAVIAUX, 1995: 43), Xédôn (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 66).

Protocollyris grossepunctata (HORN, 1935)

Specimens examined: 4♂♂, 3♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 1♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.

Distribution: Laos. Vietnam.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 28), Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 297), Xédôn (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 66).

Neocollyris (*Brachycollyris*) *purpureomaculata borea* NAVIAUX, 1994

Distribution: India, Malaysia, Thailand, Laos.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 66), Attapu (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 60).

Neocollyris (*Brachycollyris*) *atrata* NAVIAUX, 1999

Distribution: Laos.

Record from Laotian Province: Louangnamtha (NAVIAUX, 1999: 214).

Neocollyris (*Isocollyris*) *fruhstorferi* (HORN, 1902)

Specimens examined: 1♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 24–29. IV. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 2♂♂, 1♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.

Distribution: Laos, Vietnam, China.

Records from Laotian Province: Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 297).

New record from Khammouan Province.

Neocollyris (*Neocollyris*) *bonellii bonellii* (GUÉRIN, 1834)

Specimens examined: 2♂♂, 3♀♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 24–29. IV. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 1♂, 3♀♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 24–29. IV. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.; 7♂♂, 10♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 3♂♂, 5♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.; 5♂♂, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 2♂♂, 3♀♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 19–31. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 2♂♂, 1♀, Pakkading, ~ 300 m, 18°20'N 104°00'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-C, 1–2. VI. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 13♂♂, 14♀♀, Nakai env., alt. 500–600 m, 17°43'N, 105°09'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 22. V–8. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.; 2♂♂, Ban Khoun Ngeun env., alt. 250 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Khammouan

Prov., Laos centr., 10–13. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.

Distribution: India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, China, Indonesia.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 28, 1999c: 66), Louangphrabang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 60), Vientiane (MANDL, 1969: 150, SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 28, 1999c: 66), Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 297), Khammouan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 297), Champasak (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 66), Attapu (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 60).

Neocollyris (*Neocollyris*) *moesta moesta* (SCHMIDT-GÖBEL, 1846)

Specimens examined: 1♀, Pakkading, ~ 300 m, 18°20'N 104°00'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-C, 1–2. VI. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 1♀, Tad Leuk, Phou Khao Khouay Nat. Park, alt. 150–200 m, 18°23'N, 103°04'E, Saisombun zone, Laos central, 15–21. V. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.; 1♀, Nakai env., alt. 500–600 m, 17°43'N, 105°09'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 22. V–8. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.

Distribution: Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 28, 1999c: 66), Vientiane (MANDL, 1969: 150, SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 28), Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 297, WIESNER, 1999: 320), Khammouan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 297), Champasak (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 66).

Neocollyris (*Neocollyris*) *moesta fusca* NAVIAUX, 1994

Distribution: Laos, Vietnam.

Records from Laotian Province: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 28).

Neocollyris (*Neocollyris*) *cruentata* (SCHMIDT-GÖBEL, 1846)

Specimens examined: 1♂, 1♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 24–29. IV. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.; 1♂, 2♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 1♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 3♂♂, 1♀, Pakkading, ~ 300 m, 18°20'N 104°00'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-C, 1–2. VI. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 1♀, Nakai env., alt. 500–600 m, 17°43'N, 105°09'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 22. V–8. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.

Distribution: India, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Indonesia.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 28, 1999c: 67), Louangphrabang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 60), Vientiane (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 28), Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 297).

New record from Khammouan Province.

Neocollyris (*Neocollyris*) *orichalcina orichalcina* (HORN, 1896)

Specimens examined: 1♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 24–29. IV. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 1♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 24–29. IV. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.; 3♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 1♂, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 19–31. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 1♂, 1♀, Nakai env., alt. 500–600 m, 17°43'N, 105°09'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 22. V–8. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.; 1♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun env., alt. 250 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 10–13. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.

Distribution: India, Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam, China.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangphrabang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 60), Champasak (Wiesner 1999: 320).

New record from Khammouan and Borikhan Provinces.

Neocollyris (*Neocollyris*) *intermedia* NAVIAUX, 1994

Specimens examined: 1♂, 4♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 4♂♂, 1♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.; 1♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 1 ♀, Nakai env., alt. 500–600 m, 17°43'N, 105°09'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 22. V–8. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.

Distribution: Myanmar, Thailand, Laos.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 28, 1999c: 67), Louangphrabang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 60), Vientiane (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 28), Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 297), Xédôn (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 67), Champasak (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 60), Attapu (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 60).

New record from Khammouan Province.

Neocollyris (*Neocollyris*) *fuscitarsis* (SCHMIDT-GÖBEL, 1846)

Specimens examined: 1♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 24–29. IV. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 1♂, 1♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 24–29. IV. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 1♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 24–29. IV. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.; 4♂♂, 4♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.; 2♂♂, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 3♂♂, 3♀♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 19–31. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 1♂, 4♀♀, Pakkading, ~ 300 m, 18°20'N 104°00'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-C, 1–2. VI. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 6♂♂, 14♀♀, Nakai env., alt. 500–600 m, 17°43'N, 105°09'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 22. V–8. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.; 11♂♂, 1♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun env., alt. 250 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 10–13. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.

Distribution: India, Sikkim, Nepal, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, China, Malaysia, Indonesia.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 67), Louangphrabang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 61), Vientiane (MANDL, 1969: 150), Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 297), Khammouan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 297), Champasak (MANDL, 1969: 150), Attapu (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 61).

Neocollyris (*Neocollyris*) *saphyrina* (CHAUDOIR, 1850)

Distribution: Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Indonesia.

Record from Laotian Province: Vientiane (MANDL, 1969: 150).

Neocollyris (*Neocollyris*) *dimidiata* (CHAUDOIR, 1864)

Distribution: Laos, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia.

Refer to HORN, 1926: 34 for records from Laos. No actual localiyies are known.

Neocollyris (*Neocollyris*) *similis* (LESNE, 1891)

Distribution: India, Nepal, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, China.

Records from Laotian Province: Louangphrabang (NAVIAUX, 1995: 146).

Neocollyris (*Neocollyris*) *rufipalpis* (CHAUDOIR, 1864)

Specimens examined: 1♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 1♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.

Distribution: India, Nepal, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, China, Malaysia, Indonesia.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 29, 1999c: 67), Louangphrabang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 61), Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 298).

Neocollyris (*Orthocollyris*) *crassicornis* (DEJEAN, 1825)

Distribution: Sri Lanka, India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, China, Malaysia, Indonesia.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 29), Louangphrabang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 61), Vientiane (MANDL, 1969: 150).

Neocollyris* (*Leptocollyris*) *linearis linearis (SCHMIDT-GÖBEL, 1843)

Specimens examined: 1♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 24–29. IV. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 17♂♂, 17♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 28♂♂, 18♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.; 7♂♂, 8♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 4♀♀, Nakai env., alt. 500–600 m, 17°43'N, 105°09'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 22. V–8. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.

Distribution: Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, China.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 29, 1999c: 67), Louangphrabang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 61), Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 298), Champasak (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 67, 2000: 61, WIESNER, 1999: 321), Attapu (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 61).

New record from Khammouan Province.

Neocollyris* (*Leptocollyris*) *discretegrossesculpta (HORN, 1942)

Distribution: Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam.

Record from Laotian Province: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 29).

Neocollyris* (*Leptocollyris*) *granulata NAVIAUX, 1999

Distribution: Laos.

Record from Laotian Province: Borikhan (NAVIAUX, 1999: 217).

Neocollyris* (*Leptocollyris*) *variicornis (CHAUDOIR, 1864)

Specimens examined: 2♂♂, 1♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 24–29. IV. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 1♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 24–29. IV. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.; 2♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.; 2♀♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 19–31. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 1♂, 2♀♀, Pakkading, ~ 300 m, 18°20'N 104°00'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-C, 1–2. VI. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 2♂♂, 1♀, Tad Leuk, Phou Khao Khouay Nat. Park, alt. 150–200 m, 18°23'N, 103°04'E, Saisombun zone, Laos central, 15–21. V. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.; 1♀, Nakai env., alt. 500–600 m, 17°43'N, 105°09'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 22. V–8. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.

Distribution: Nepal, Sikkim, India, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 29, 1999c: 67), Louangphrabang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 61), Vientiane (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 67), Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 298), Xédôn (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 67), Champasak (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 67), Attapu (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 61).

New record from Khammouan Province.

Neocollyris (*Leptocollyris*) *subtilis subtilis* (CHAUDOIR, 1863)

Specimens examined: 1♂, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.; 1♂, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 1♂, Pakkading, ~ 300 m, 18°20'N 104°00'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-C, 1–2. VI. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.

Distribution: Nepal, Thailand, Malaysia, Laos, Indonesia.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Vientiane (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 29), Attapu (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 62).

New record from Borikhan Province.

Neocollyris (*Leptocollyris*) *variitarsis variitarsis* (CHAUDOIR, 1860)

Specimens examined: 4♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 6♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.; 3♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 1♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 19–31. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 2♂♂, Nakai env., alt. 500–600 m, 17°43'N, 105°09'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 22. V–8. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.

Distribution: Nepal, India, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, China.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 30, 1999c: 68), Louangphrabang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 62), Xiangkhoang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 68), Champasak (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 68), Attapu (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 62).

New record from Borikhan and Khammouan Provinces.

Neocollyris (*Leptocollyris*) *laosensis* NAVIAUX, 1999

Distribution: Laos.

Records from Laotian Province: Louangnamtha (NAVIAUX, 1999: 217).

Neocollyris (*Leptocollyris*) *tumida* NAVIAUX, 1999

Distribution: Laos.

Records from Laotian Province: Borikhan (NAVIAUX, 1999: 218).

Neocollyris (*Leptocollyris*) *cylindripennis* (CHAUDOIR, 1864)

Specimens examined: 3♂♂, 2♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 3♂♂, 3♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.; 2♂♂, 4♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.

Distribution: Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, China.

New state record for Laos and new record from Borikhan Province.

Neocollyris (*Stenocollyris*) *compressicollis* (HORN, 1909)

Specimens examined: 1♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 2♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.

Distribution: India, Laos, Vietnam.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 30, 1999c: 68), Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 298).

Neocollyris (*Stenocollyris*) *signata* (HORN, 1902)

Specimens examined: 2♂♂, 1♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 2♂♂, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.

Distribution: Laos, Vietnam, China.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 30), Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 298).

Neocollyris (*Stenocollyris*) *pseudosignata* (HORN, 1902)

Specimens examined: 1♂, 1♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 15♂♂, 9♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.; 1♂, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.

Distribution: Laos, Vietnam.

Records from Laotian Province: Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 298).

Neocollyris (*Pachycollyris*) *bipartita unicolor* (HORN, 1935)

Distribution: Laos, Vietnam.

Record from Laotian Province: Attapu (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 62).

Neocollyris (*Pachycollyris*) *valida* NAVIAUX, 1999

Distribution: Laos.

Record from Laotian Province: Louangnamtha (NAVIAUX, 1999: 218).

Neocollyris (*Pachycollyris*) *feae vitalisi* (HORN, 1924)

Specimens examined: 1♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 1♂, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.

Distribution: Thailand, Laos, Vietnam.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 30), Louangphrabang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 62), Champasak (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 62, WIESNER 1999: 321), Attapu (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 62).

New record from Borikhan Province.

Neocollyris (*Pachycollyris*) *tricolor* NAVIAUX, 1991

Distribution: Myanmar, Thailand, Laos.

Records from Laotian Province: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 30).

Neocollyris (*Pachycollyris*) *strangulata* NAVIAUX, 1991

Specimens examined: 1♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 1♂, 2♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.; 12♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.

Distribution: Laos, Vietnam.

Record from Laotian Province: Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 298).

Neocollyris (*Pachycollyris*) *semiaenescens* (HORN, 1935)

Distribution: Laos.

No actual localities are known (NAVIAUX, 1995: 264).

Neocollyris (*Pachycollyris*) *mouhotii mouhotii* (CHAUDOIR, 1864)

Distribution: Laos, Thailand.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Khammouan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 298), Champasak (WIESNER, 1999: 321), Attapu (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 62).

Collyris mniszechii CHAUDOIR, 1864

Distribution: Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam.
Records from Laotian Province: Vientiane (MANDL, 1969: 150).

Collyris gigas LESNE, 1901

Distribution: Laos, Thailand.
Record from Laotian Province: Louangphrabang (NAVIAUX, 1995: 310).

Collyris dormeri (HORN, 1898)

Specimens examined: 1♂, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 1♀, Tad Leuk, Phou Khao Khouay Nat. Park, alt. 150–200 m, 18°23'N, 103°04'E, Saisombun zone, Laos central, 15–21. V. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.

Distribution: India, Myanmar, Laos.
Records from Laotian Province: Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 298).
New record from Champasak Province.

Prothyma (*Paraprothyma*) *exornata* SCHMIDT-GÖBEL, 1846

Distribution: Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam.
Refer to HORN, 1926: 99, for records from Laos. No actual localities are known.

Prothyma (*Paraprothyma*) *schmidtgoebeli schmidtgoebeli* (HORN, 1895)

Distribution: Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 30, 1999c: 68), Louangphrabang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 62), Vientiane (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 30, 1999c: 68).

Prothyma (*Genoprothyma*) *heteromalla* (MACLEAY, 1825)

Distribution: Thailand, Malaysia, Laos, Vietnam, Indonesia.
Refer to HORN, 1926: 99, for records from Laos. No actual localities are known.

Prothyma (*Genoprothyma*) *bouvieri bouvieri* W. HORN, 1896

Specimens examined: 1♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 24–29. IV. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.; 10♂♂, 1♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 19–31. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 6♂♂, 1♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 19–31. V. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 6♂♂, Ban Khoun Ngeun env., alt. 250 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 10–13. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.

Distribution: Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 299), Attapu (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 63).

New record from Khammouan Province.

Prothyma (*Genoprothyma*) *fallaciosa fallaciosa* RIVALIER, 1964

Specimen examined: 1♀, Nakai env., alt. 500–600 m, 17°43'N, 105°09'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 22. V–8. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.

Distribution: Thailand, Laos, Vietnam.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 30, 1999c: 68), Louangphrabang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 63), Vientiane (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 30), Khammouan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 299).

Prothyma (*Genoprothyma*) *vientianensis* SAWADA et WIESNER, 1996

Distribution: Laos.

Records from Laotian Province: Vientiane (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1996: 431).

Prothyma triumphaloides SAWADA et WIESNER, 1999

Specimens examined: 6♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 5♂♂, 5♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.

Distribution: Laos.

Records from Laotian Province: Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 299).

Heptodonta pulchella (HOPE, 1831)

Distribution: India, Nepal, Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam, China.

Refer to HORN, 1926: 123 for records from Laos. No actual localities are known.

Heptodonta ferrarii ferrarii GESTRO, 1893

Heptodonta freudei MANDL, 1969: 152. **Syn. nov.**

Specimens examined: 1♂, 3♀♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 19–31. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 18♂♂, 27♀♀, Nakai env., alt. 500–600 m, 17°43'N, 105°09'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 22. V–8. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.; 1♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun env., alt. 250 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 10–13. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.

Distribution: Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, China.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 31, 1999c: 68), Vientiane (MANDL, 1969: 152), Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 301), Khammouan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 301).

The male aedeagi are compared in detail on the specimens in green, brown or black coloration, which were collected at the same time, and confirmed their identity. thus, *Heptodonta freudei* MANDL, 1969 is newly synonymized with *H. ferrarii ferrarii* GESTRO, 1893. *H. pulchella* (HOPE, 1831) recorded by SAWADA and WIESNER (1999b: 301) from Laos is nothing but the green form of this species.

Heptodonta eugenia CHAUDOIR, 1865

Specimens examined: 1♂, 3♀♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 24–29. IV. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 2♀♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 19–31. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 1♂, 2♀♀, Nakai env., alt. 500–600 m, 17°43'N, 105°09'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 22. V–8. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.

Distribution: Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, China.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 31), Houayxay (FLEUTIAUX, 1919: 128), Louangphrabang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 63), Xiangkhoang (FLEUTIAUX, 1919: 128, SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 69), Vientiane (FLEUTIAUX, 1919: 128, SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 31), Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 301), Attapu (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 63).

New record from Khammouan Province.

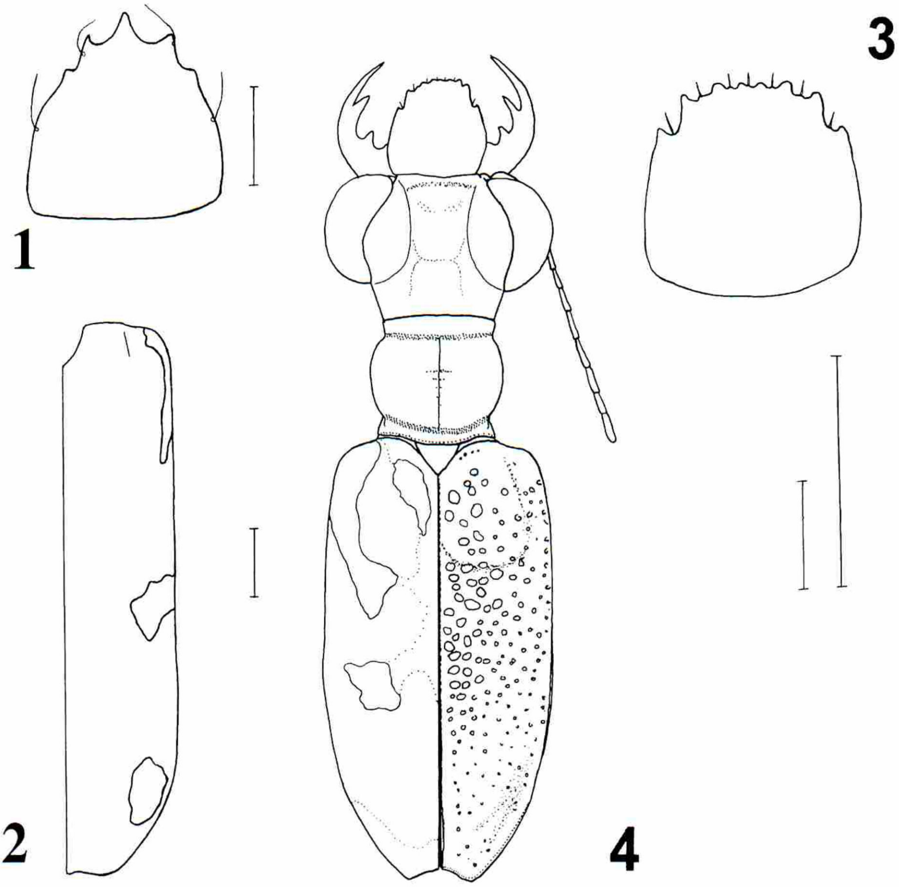
Pronyssa ingridae SAWADA et WIESNER, 1999

Specimens examined: 2♂♂, 2♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.

Distribution: Laos.

Records from Laotian Province: Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999a: 258).

As this species was described on one male, female is newly illustrated based on the recent materials including two males and two females. The female is similar to the male, but is a little larger (11.8 and 12.0 mm in male, whereas 12.8 and 13.2 mm in female), and the shape of the yellow labrum is as in Fig. 1 and the elytral patterns is as in Fig. 2.



Figs. 1-4. *Pronyssa* and *Therates* spp. 1–2, *Pronyssa ingridae* SAWADA et WIESNER, 1999, female: 1, labrum; 2, right elytron; 3–4, *Therates* sp. near *gestroi* HORN, 1900, female: 3, labrum; 4, habitus, left elytron showing the maculation, right elytron showing the punctuation. (Scales: 1 mm).

Therates rugulosus HORN, 1900

Specimen examined: 1 ♂, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.

Distribution: Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Thailand, Laos.

New state record for Laos and Borikhan Province. Previously known from Sumatra, Java, Borneo and Thailand (WIESNER, 1988: 13).

Therates cribratus FLEUTIAUX, 1893

Distribution: Myanmar, Laos.

Refer to WIESNER, 1988: 13 for records from Laos. No actual localities are known.

Therates ottomerkli WIESNER, 1999

Distribution: Laos.

Record from Laotian Province: Champasak (WIESNER, 1999: 321).

Therates laotiensis SAWADA et WIESNER, 1999

Specimens examined: 6♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 20♂♂, 14♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.; 20♂♂, 17♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.

Distribution: Laos.

Records from Laotian Province: Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 305).

Therates gestroi HORN, 1900

Distribution: Laos.

Refer to WIESNER, 1988: 18 for records from Laos. No actual localities are known.

Therates spec. near *T. gestroi* HORN, 1900

Specimens examined: 2♀♀, Nakai env., alt. 500–600 m, 17°43'N, 105°09'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 22. V–8. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.

Distribution: Laos.

Two females (total length without labrum 6.8 and 6.9 mm) before us are very similar to a female of *Therates gestroi* HORN from Tuyen Quang Province, Vietnam (in coll. WIESNER), but their identification is remained pending owing to the lack of available male for comparison. Their labrum and habitus are illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4.

Therates csorbai WIESNER, 1999

Distribution: Laos.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Champasak (WIESNER, 1999: 322), Attapu (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 63).

Therates pseudoconfluens SAWADA et WIESNER, 1999

Distribution: Laos.

Record from Laotian Province: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 34, 1999c: 69).

Therates differens SAWADA et WIESNER, 1999

Distribution: Laos.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 34, 1999c: 69), Louangphrabang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 63).

Therates namthacolus SAWADA et WIESNER, 1999

Distribution: Laos.

Records from Laotian Province: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 31).

Therates pseudorugifer SAWADA et WIESNER, 1999

Distribution: Laos.

Records from Laotian Province: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 32).

Therates circumscriptus MORAVEC et WIESNER, 1999

Distribution: Laos.

Records from Laotian Province: Louangnamtha (MORAVEC and WIESNER, 1999: 173).

Therates apicenigrus SAWADA et WIESNER, 1999

Distribution: Laos.

Records from Laotian Province: Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 302).

Therates moraveci SAWADA et WIESNER, 1999

Distribution: Laos.

Records from Laotian Province: Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 303).

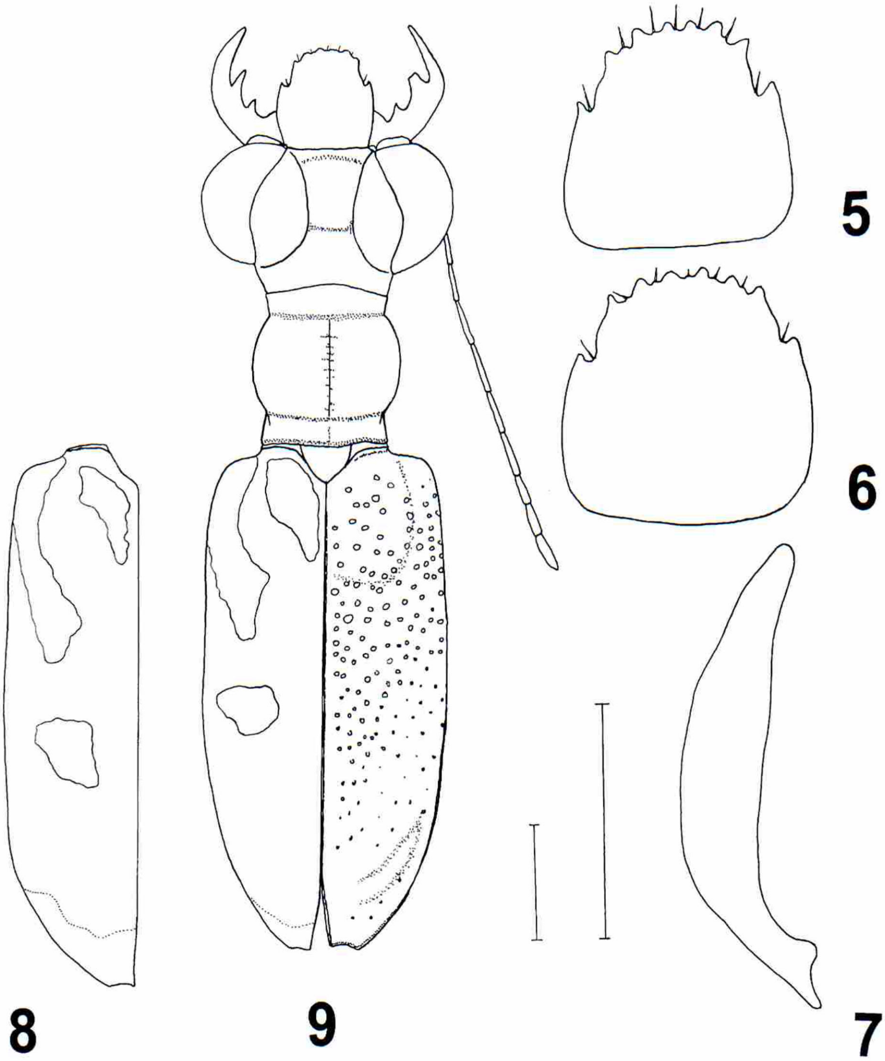
Therates dembickyi sp. nov.

(Figs. 5–9)

Holotype: ♂, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 19–31. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; in SMNS (in the moment as a long term loan in coll. WIESNER). Paratypes: 1♂, 1♀, same label data, female in coll. WIESNER, male in coll. SAWADA.

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to the discoverer of the species, L. DEMBICKÝ.

Description. Total length (without labrum) 6.6 – 7.3 mm (mean: 6.9 mm; n = 3).



Figs. 5–9. *Therates dembickyi* sp. nov. 5, labrum of holotype, male; 6, labrum of paratype, female; 7, aedeagus of holotype; 8, left elytron of paratype, female, showing the maculation; 9, habitus of holotype, male, left elytron showing the maculation, right elytron showing the punctuation. (Scales: 1 mm)

Head. Shining greenish black. Mandibles yellowish, teeth brownish marginally. Labrum (male Fig. 5, female Fig. 6) barely wider than long, yellowish, with six apical teeth and one lateral tooth. Labial and maxillary palpi yellowish. Antennae reaching elytral shoulders in female, a little longer in males, scape with a single apical bristle, second to fifth segments glabrous, the others finely and evenly pubescent; scape yellowish above, black on underside, all the other segments brownish black, apical four segments a little darker. Clypeus hairless. Frons smooth, with a transverse furrow in the posterior part of orbital plates.

Thorax. Pronotum shining greenish black, as long as wide, barely more constricted in front than at back, transverse furrows strong, middle line and lateral lines nearly obsolete, middle line with several transverse short branches.

Elytra. Shining black, with basal and apical humps, punctures distinct in front half, shallower in posterior half, elytral apex with angular sutural corner and tiny lateral tooth, a little recurved between them, elytral markings (Figs. 8, 9) comprising a brownish yellow humeral lunula, a brownish yellow basal dot, a yellow horizontal central dot and a light yellow apex of variable extension, broader (Fig. 8) or narrower (Fig. 9).

Underside. Venter black, abdominal segments brownish marginally. Legs yellowish, tibiae and tarsal joints a little darkened at apex.

Male genitalia (Fig. 7). Total length 2.0 mm.

Diagnosis. The new species is of similar size as *Th. moraveci* SAWADA et WIESNER, 1999, and the front color patterns on the elytra are also similar, but in *Th. moraveci* the elytral apices are black and the aedeagus has a thinner tip.

Therates bannokcolus SAWADA et WIESNER, 1999

Distribution: Laos.

Record from Laotian Province: Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 301).

Therates apiceflavus SAWADA et WIESNER, 1999

Specimens examined: 15♂♂, 10♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 64♂♂, 48♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.; 57♂♂, 45♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.

Distribution: Laos.

Records from Laotian Province: Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 306).

Therates probsti WIESNER, 1988

Distribution: Laos, Vietnam.

Records from Laotian Province: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 36, 1999c: 69).

Therates bannapecolus SAWADA et WIESNER, 1999

Specimens examined: 3♂♂, 1♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 1♂, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.

Distribution: Laos.

Records from Laotian Province: Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 304).

Therates tuberosus FLEUTIAUX, 1893

Distribution: Laos.

Record from Laotian Province: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 36).

Therates fruhstorferi vitalisi W. HORN, 1913

Specimens examined: 1♂, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 8♂♂, 7♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.; 8♂♂, 12♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.

Distribution: Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam, China.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 36, 1999c: 69), Louangphrabang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 63), Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 307).

Calochroa flavomaculata flavomaculata (HOPE, 1831)

Specimens examined: 1♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 24–29. IV. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 1♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 24–29. IV. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.; 1♂, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.; 1♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 1♂, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 19–31. V. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 1♀, Tad Leuk, Phou Khao Khouay Nat. Park, alt. 150–200 m, 18°23'N, 103°04'E, Saisombun zone, Laos central, 15–21. V. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.

Distribution: Sri Lanka, India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, China, Taiwan, Philippines.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 36, 1999c: 69), Louangphrabang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 64), Xiangkhoang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 69), Vientiane (MANDL, 1969: 151), Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 307), Khammouan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 307).

New record from Champasak Province.

Calochroa carissima (FLEUTIAUX, 1919)

Specimen examined: 1♂, Tad Leuk, Phou Khao Khouay Nat. Park, alt. 150–200 m, 18°23'N, 103°04'E, Saisombun zone, Laos central, 15–21. V. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.

Distribution: Thailand, Laos.

Records from Laotian Province: Louangphrabang (FLEUTIAUX, 1919: 127).

New record from Champasak Province.

Calochroa elegantula (Dokhtouroff, 1882)

Distribution: Thailand, Malaysia, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, China.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (Sawada and Wiesner, 1999: 36, 1999c: 69), Louangphrabang (Sawada and Wiesner, 2000: 64).

Occurrence of *C. elegantula* and *C. pseudosiamensis* at the same collecting site (Sawada and Wiesner, 1999: 36, 37) indicates special difference. Both taxa are tentatively listed herein as distinct species. Records of *Calochroa mouhotii* (Chaudoir, 1865) from Laos refer to Horn, 1926: 182. No actual records are known.

Calochroa pseudosiamensis (Horn, 1913)

Specimens examined: 3♂♂, 1♀, Pakkading, ~ 300 m, 18°20'N 104°00'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-C, 1–2. VI. 2001, L. Dembický leg.; 5♂♂, 3♀♀, Nakai env., alt. 500–600 m, 17°43'N, 105°09'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 22. V–8. VI. 2001, E. Jendek and O. Šauša leg.

Distribution: Thailand, Laos, Vietnam.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (Sawada and Wiesner, 1999: 37), Vientiane (Mandl, 1969: 151, Sawada and Wiesner, 1999c: 70), Khammouan (Sawada and Wiesner, 1999b: 307).

New record from Borikhan Province.

Calochroa interruptofasciata flavolineata (Chaudoir, 1865)

Specimens examined: 5♂♂, 5♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, Vit Kubán leg.; 1♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, P. Pacholátko leg.; 3♂♂, Pakkading, ~ 300 m, 18°20'N 104°00'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-C, 1–2. VI. 2001, L. Dembický leg.

Distribution: Thailand, Laos.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (Sawada and Wiesner, 1999: 37, 1999c: 70), Xiangkhoang (Sawada and Wiesner, 1999c: 70), Vientiane (Sawada and Wiesner, 1999: 37), Champasak (Sawada and Wiesner, 1999c: 70), Attapu (Sawada and Wiesner, 2000: 64).

New record from Borikhan Province. See Horn, 1926: 183, for records of *Calochroa interruptofasciata interruptofasciata* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846) from Laos. No actual localities are known.

Calochroa bramani (Dokhtouroff, 1882)

Distribution: Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam.

Records from Laotian Province: Champasak (Sawada and Wiesner, 1999c: 70).

Calochroa moraveci SAWADA et WIESNER, 1999

Specimens examined: 39♂♂, 15♀♀, Nakai env., alt. 500–600 m, 17°43'N, 105°09'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 22. V–8. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.

Distribution: Laos.

Records from Laotian Province: Khammouan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 307).

Calochroa salvazai (FLEUTIAUX, 1919)

Distribution: Myanmar, Thailand, Laos.

Records from Laotian Province: Houayxay (FLEUTIAUX, 1919: 127).

Lophyridia angulata angulata (FABRICIUS, 1798)

Specimens examined: 1♂, 1♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 3♂♂, 4♀♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 19–31. V. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 4♂♂, 6♀♀, Tad Leuk, Phou Khao Khouay Nat. Park, alt. 150–200 m, 18°23'N, 103°04'E, Saisombun zone, Laos central, 15–21. V. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.; 2♂♂, 4♀♀, Nakai env., alt. 500–600 m, 17°43'N, 105°09'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 22. V–8. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.

Distribution: Pakistan, Nepal, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Malaysia, Laos, Vietnam, China, Taiwan, Indonesia, Philippines.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Xiangkhoang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 70), Vientiane (MANDL, 1969: 151, WIESNER, 1999: 322), Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 309), Khammouan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 309), Xédôn (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 70), Champasak (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 70).

Lophyridia plumigera scoliographa RIVALIER, 1953

Specimens examined: 1♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 19–31. V. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 3♂♂, 1♀, Tad Leuk, Phou Khao Khouay Nat. Park, alt. 150–200 m, 18°23'N, 103°04'E, Saisombun zone, Laos central, 15–21. V. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.

Distribution: Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, China.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Xiangkhoang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 70), Vientiane (WIESNER, 1999: 322).

New record from the Provinces of Khammouan and Champasak.

Lophyridia chloris (HOPE, 1831)

Distribution: Afghansistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, India, Laos.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangphrabang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 64), Vientiane (WIESNER, 1999: 323).

Lophyridia funerea funerea (MACLEAY, 1825)

Cicindela funerea nigrocolorata MANDL, 1969: 153. **Syn. nov.**

Specimens examined: 2♂♂, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 24–29. IV. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 7♂♂, 3♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 14♂♂, 6♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.; 18♂♂, 6♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 17♂♂, 30♀♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 19–31. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 10♂♂, 15♀♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 19–31. V. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 1♂, 1♀, Nakai env., alt. 500–600 m, 17°43'N, 105°09'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 22. V–8. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.

Distribution: India, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Laos, Vietnam, China, Indonesia.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 37, 1999c: 70), Louangphrabang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 64), Vientiane (MANDL, 1969: 151, 153), Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 309), Khammouan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 309), Champasak (WIESNER 1999: 323).

MANDL (1969: 151) erroneously reported this species as *L. despectata* (W. HORN, 1892) from Laos.

Lophyridia funerea nigrocolorata MANDL 1969: 153 from Vietnam is nothing but a black color form of *L. funerea funerea,* and newly synonymized. This black form occurs together with brownish form in a same population near Ban Nape in Borikhan Province in the ratio of 8 to 2, but only brownish form has been collected in the other localities.

Cosmodela duponti duponti (DEJEAN, 1826)

Specimen examined: 1♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.

Distribution: India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Laos, Vietnam, China.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 310), Khammouan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 310), Champasak (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 71, WIESNER, 1999: 323), Attapu (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 64).

Cosmodela aurulenta juxtata (ACCIAVATTI et PEARSON, 1989)

Specimens examined: 5♂♂, 2♀♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 24–29. IV. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 10♂♂, 2♀♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 24–29. IV. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.; 3♀♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 19–31. V. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 1♀, Tad

Leuk, Phou Khao Khouay Nat. Park, alt. 150–200 m, 18°23'N, 103°04'E, Saisombun zone, Laos central, 15–21. V. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.

Distribution: India, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, China.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 37, 1999c: 71), Louangphrabang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 65), Vientiane (MANDL, 1969: 151, WIESNER, 1999: 324, SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 71), Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 310, WIESNER, 1999: 324), Khammouan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 310).

New record from Champasak Province.

Cosmodela virgula (FLEUTIAUX, 1893)

Specimens examined: 2♂♂, 5♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 5♂♂, 5♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.; 1♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.

Distribution: Tibet, Nepal, India, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, China.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 37), Louangphrabang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 65), Vientiane (MANDL, 1969: 151), Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 311).

Lophyra (*Lophyra*) *fuliginosa* (DEJEAN, 1826)

Specimens examined: 1♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.; 1♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 19–31. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 6♂♂, 5♀♀, Nakai env., alt. 500–600 m, 17°43'N, 105°09'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 22. V–8. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.

Distribution: Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, China.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 37, 1999c: 71), Louangphrabang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 65), Vientiane (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 71), Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 311), Khammouan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 311), Attapu (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 65).

Lophyra (*Lophyra*) *cancellata cancellata* (DEJEAN, 1825)

Distribution: Sri Lanka, India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, China.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Vientiane (MANDL, 1969: 152), Khammouan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 311).

Lophyra (*Spilodia*) *striolata striolata* (Illiger, 1800)

Specimens examined: 2♂♂, 4♀♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 24–29. IV. 2001, L. Dembický leg.; 3♂♂, 6♀♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 24–29. IV. 2001, Vit Kubán leg.; 1♂, 1♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, L. Dembický leg.; 12♂♂, 12 ♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, Vit Kubán leg.; 7♂♂, 5♀♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 19–31. V. 2001, L. Dembický leg.; 2♂♂, 2♀♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 19–31. V. 2001, P. Pacholátko leg.; 6♂♂, 7♀♀, Nakai env., alt. 500–600 m, 17°43'N, 105°09'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 22. V–8. VI. 2001, E. Jendek and O. Šauša leg.; 2 ♂♂, Ban Khoun Ngeun env., alt. 250 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 10–13. VI. 2001, E. Jendek and O. Šauša leg.

Distribution: India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, China, Taiwan, Indonesia, Philippines.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (Sawada and Wiesner, 1999: 37, 1999c: 71), Louangphrabang (Sawada and Wiesner, 2000: 65), Vientiane (Mandl, 1969: 152, Sawada and Wiesner, 1999: 37, 1999c: 71), Borikhan (Sawada and Wiesner, 1999b: 311), Khammouan (Sawada and Wiesner, 1999b: 311).

Lophyra (*Spilodia*) *lineifrons* (Chaudoir, 1865)

Specimens examined: 2♂♂, 2♀♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 24–29. IV. 2001, L. Dembický leg.; 3♂♂, 5♀♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 24–29. IV. 2001, P. Pacholátko leg.; 10♂♂, 13♀♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 24–29. IV. 2001, Vit Kubán leg.; 1♂, 1♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, L. Dembický leg.; 1♂, 2♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, Vit Kubán leg.; 2♀♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 19–31. V. 2001, L. Dembický leg.; 1♂, 1♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 19–31. V. 2001, P. Pacholátko leg.; 1♀, Pakkading, ~ 300 m, 18°20'N 104°00'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-C, 1–2. VI. 2001, L. Dembický leg.; 10♂♂, 8♀♀, Nakai env., alt. 500–600 m, 17°43'N, 105°09'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 22. V–8. VI. 2001, E. Jendek and O. Šauša leg.; 4♂♂, Ban Khoun Ngeun env., alt. 250 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 10–13. VI. 2001, E. Jendek and O. Šauša leg.

Distribution: India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, China.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (Sawada and Wiesner, 1999: 37, 1999c: 71), Louangphrabang (Sawada and Wiesner, 2000: 65), Xiangkhoang (Sawada and Wiesner, 1999c: 71), Vientiane (Sawada and Wiesner, 1999: 37, 1999c: 71), Borikhan (Sawada and Wiesner, 1999b: 311, Wiesner, 1999: 324), Khammouan (Sawada and Wiesner, 1999b: 311), Champasak (Sawada and Wiesner, 1999c: 71).

Naviauxella davisoni (GESTRO, 1889)

Distribution: Myanmar, Thailand, Laos.
Records from Laotian Province: Louangphrabang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 65).

Naviauxella vientianensis SAWADA et WIESNER, 1999

Distribution: Laos.
Records from Laotian Province: Vientiane (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 38).

Naviauxella ramai NAVIAUX, 1991

Distribution: Thailand, Laos.
Records from Laotian Province: Champasak (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 71).

Cylindera (*Cylindera*) *delavayi* (FAIRMAIRE, 1886)

Distribution: Nepal, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, China.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 39, 1999c: 72), Louangphrabang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 66).

Cylindera (*Verticina*) *antoni* CASSOLA et PROBST, 1996

Specimens examined: 1♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.

Distribution: Laos, Vietnam.

New state record for Laos and Borikhan Province. Previously known from Vietnam (CASSOLA and PROBST, 1966: 13).

Cylindera (*Ifasina*) *foveolata* (SCHAUM, 1863)

Specimens examined: 2♀♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 24–29. IV. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.; 1♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 19–31. V. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 7♂♂, 2♀♀, Nakai env., alt. 500–600 m, 17°43'N, 105°09'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 22. V–8. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.

Distribution: India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Indonesia, Philippines.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 39, 1999c: 72), Louangphrabang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 66), Vientiane (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 39, 1999c: 72), Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 311), Khammouan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 311), Champasak (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 72), Attapu (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 66).

Cylindera (*Ifasina*) *cyclobregma* (ACCIAVATTI et PEARSON, 1989)

Specimen examined: 1♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.

Distribution: India, Myanmar, Laos.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 39, 1999c: 72), Louangphrabang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 66), Vientiane (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 72), Attapu (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 66).

New record from Borikhan Province.

Cylindera (*Ifasina*) *viduata* (FABRICIUS, 1801)

Specimens examined: 1♂, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 2♂♂, 1♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 1♂, 1♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 19–31. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 2♀♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 19–31. V. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 1♂, Pakkading, ~ 300 m, 18°20'N 104°00'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-C, 1–2. VI. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 1♂, 1♀, Tad Leuk, Phou Khao Khouay Nat. Park, alt. 150–200 m, 18°23'N, 103°04'E, Saisombun zone, Laos central, 15–21. V. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.; 6♂♂, 13♀♀, Nakai env., alt. 500–600 m, 17°43'N, 105°09'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 22. V–8. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.; 1♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun env., alt. 250 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 10–13. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.

Distribution: India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, China, Indonesia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 41), Louangphrabang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 66), Xiangkhoang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 72), Vientiane (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 41, 1999c: 72), Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 311, WIESNER, 1999: 324), Khammouan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 311), Xédôn (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 72), Attapu (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 66).

New record from Champasak Province.

Cylindera (*Ifasina*) *fallaciosa* (HORN, 1897)

Specimens examined: 1♂, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 2♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 4♂♂, 6♀♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 19–31. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 2♀♀, Tad Leuk, Phou Khao Khouay Nat. Park, alt. 150–200 m, 18°23'N, 103°04'E, Saisombun zone, Laos central, 15–21. V. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.; 13♂♂, 9♀♀, Nakai env., alt. 500–600 m, 17°43'N, 105°09'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 22. V–8. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.; 1♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun env., alt. 250 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 10–13. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.

Distribution: India, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, China.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 42, 1999c: 72), Louangphrabang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 66), Vientiane (MANDL, 1969: 150, SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 42, 1999c: 72), Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 312), Khammouan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 312), Champasak (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 72), Attapu (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 66).

Cylindera (Ifasina) pronotalis (HORN, 1922)

Distribution: Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, China.

Records from Laotian Province: Vientiane (MANDL, 1969: 150).

Cylindera (Ifasina) spinolae spinolae (GESTRO, 1889)

Specimens examined: 27♂♂, 21♀♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 24–29. IV. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.; 6♂♂, 9♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 7♂♂, 4♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.; 7♂♂, 2♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 2♂♂, 6♀♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 19–31. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 6♂♂, 4♀♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 19–31. V. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 1♂, Tad Leuk, Phou Khao Khouay Nat. Park, alt. 150–200 m, 18°23'N, 103°04'E, Saisombun zone, Laos central, 15–21. V. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.; 14♂♂, 10♀♀, Nakai env., alt. 500–600 m, 17°43'N, 105°09'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 22. V–8. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.; 1♂, Ban Khoun Ngeun env., alt. 250 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 10–13. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.

Distribution: Nepal, India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 42, 1999c: 72), Louangphrabang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 67), Xiangkhoang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 72), Vientiane (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 42), Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 312, WIESNER, 1999: 324), Khammouan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 312), Champasak (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 72), Attapu (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 67).

Cylindera (Ifasina) paucipilina ACCIAVATTI et PEARSON, 1989

Distribution: India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 42, 1999c: 73), Louangphrabang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 67).

Cylindera (*Ifasina*) *decempunctata* (DEJEAN, 1825)

Distribution: Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam.

Records from Laotian Province: Vientiane (MANDL, 1969: 150).

Cylindera (*Ifasina*) *kaleea kaleea* (BATES, 1866)

Specimens examined: 8♂♂, 12♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 17♂♂, 13♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.; 10♂♂, 2♀♀, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~ 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, Boli Kham Xai Prov., Laos-CE, 1–18. V. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 1♂, Nakai env., alt. 500–600 m, 17°43'N, 105°09'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 22. V–8. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.

Distribution: India, Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam, China, Taiwan.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 42), Louangphrabang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 67), Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 312).

New record from Khammouan Province.

Cylindera (*Eugrapha*) *minuta* (OLIVIER, 1790)

Specimens examined: 1♂, 2♀♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun env., alt. 250 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 10–13. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.

Distribution: Nepal, India, Sikkim, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, China, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Xiangkhoang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 73), Vientiane (MANDL, 1969: 151, SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 42, WIESNER, 1999: 324), Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 312), Khammouan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 312), Champasak (WIESNER, 1999: 324).

Cylindera (*Eugrapha*) *mutata* (FLEUTIAUX, 1893)

Specimens examined: 1♂, 1♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 24–29. IV. 2001, Vit KUBÁN leg.

Distribution: Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangphrabang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 2000: 67), Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 312).

New record from Khammouan Province.

Cylindera (*Eugrapha*) *biprolongata* (HORN, 1924)

Distribution: Thailand, Laos.

Records from Laotian Province: Vientiane (WIESNER, 1999: 324).

Myriochile (*Myriochile*) *sinica* (FLEUTIAUX, 1889)

Specimens examined: 1♂, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 19–31. V. 2001, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.; 1♂, 1♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~ 200 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Kham Mouan Prov., Laos-C, 19–31. V. 2001, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 6♂♂, 17♀♀, Nakai env., alt. 500–600 m, 17°43'N, 105°09'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 22. V–8. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.; 7♂♂, 5♀♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun env., alt. 250 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 10–13. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.

Distribution: Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, China, Indonesia.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 42, 1999c: 73), Champasak (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 73).

New record from Khammouan Province.

Callytron andersoni (GESTRO, 1889)

Specimens examined: 5♂♂, 1♀, Nakai env., alt. 500–600 m, 17°43'N, 105°09'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 22. V–8. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.; 1♂, 1♀, Ban Khoun Ngeun env., alt. 250 m, 18°07'N 104°29'E, Khammouan Prov., Laos centr., 10–13. VI. 2001, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUŠA leg.

Distribution: Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam.

Records from Laotian Provinces: Louangnamtha (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999: 42, 1999c: 73), Xiangkhoang (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999c: 73), Vientiane (MANDL, 1969: 152), Borikhan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 312), Khammouan (SAWADA and WIESNER, 1999b: 312).

Summary

Therates dembickyi sp. nov. is described from Laos, Khammouan Province. It may be distinguished from the similar *Th. moraveci* SAWADA et WIESNER, 1999 by its elytral coloration and shape of aedeagus.

Two females of a *Therates* species quite similar to *Th. gestroi* HORN, 1900 are reported from Khammouan Province.

The so far unknown female of *Pronyssa ingridae* SAWADA et WIESNER, 1999 is reported.

Heptodonta freudei MANDL, 1969 is put into synonymy of *Heptodonta ferrarii ferrarii* GESTRO, 1893. *Lophyridia funerea nigrocolorata* (MANDL, 1969) is put into synonymy of *Lophyridia funerea funerea* (MACLEAY, 1825).

The following species are recorded the first time from Laos: *Tricondyla ovaligrossa* HORN, 1922 (Louangnamtha Province), *Tricondyla proxima* FLEUTIAUX, 1893 (Champasak

Table 1-I.

Nr.	Species	Provinces of Laos																				
		Phôngsali	Louangnamtha	Houayxay	Xay	Louangphrabang	Houaphan	Xiangkhoang	Xaignabouri	Vientiane	Borikhan	Khammouan	Savannakhét	Saravan	Xédôn	Champasak	Attapu	CHINA	VIETNAM	CAMBODIA	THAILAND	MYANMAR
1.	*Tricondyla pulchripes* WHITE, 1844										X	X				X	X	X	X	X		
2.	*Tricondyla stricticeps* CHAUDOIR, 1860																X	X	X	X	X	
3.	*Tricondyla distincta* FLEUTIAUX, 1893							X											X			
4.	*Tricondyla gestroi gestroi* FLEUTIAUX, 1893		X			X				X								X	X	X	X	
5.	*Tricondyla ovaligrossa* HORN, 1922					X																
6.	*Tricondyla* sp.					X																
7.	*Tricondyla mellyi* CHAUDOIR, 1850		X			X				X	X	X				X			X		X	X
8.	*Tricondyla annulicornis* SCHMIDT-GÖBEL, 1846		X							X	X	X								X	X	X
9.	*Tricondyla proxima* FLEUTIAUX, 1893															X			X			
10.	*Protocollyris probsti* NAVIAUX, 1994		X			X									X						X	
11.	*Protocollyris grossepunctata* (HORN, 1935)		X								X				X				X			
12.	*Neocollyris (Brachycollyris) purpureomaculata borea* NAVIAUX, 1994		X														X				X	
13.	*Neocollyris (Brachycollyris) atrata* NAVIAUX, 1999		X																			
14.	*Neocollyris (Isocollyris) fruhstorferi* (HORN, 1902)										X	X						X	X			
15.	*Neocollyris (Neocollyris) bonellii bonellii* (GUÉRIN, 1834)		X			X				X	X	X				X	X	X	X		X	X
16.	*Neocollyris (Neocollyris) moesta moesta* (SCHMIDT-GÖBEL, 1846)		X							X	X	X				X			X		X	X
	Neocollyris (Neocollyris) moesta fusca NAVIAUX, 1994		X																X			
17.	*Neocollyris (Neocollyris) cruenata* (SCHMIDT-GÖBEL, 1846)		X			X				X	X	X									X	X
18.	*Neocollyris (Neocollyris) orichalcina orichalcina* (HORN, 1896)					X					X	X				X		X	X			X
19.	*Neocollyris (Neocollyris) intermedia* NAVIAUX, 1994		X			X				X	X	X			X	X	X				X	X
20.	*Neocollyris (Neocollyris) fuscitarsis* (SCHMIDT-GÖBEL, 1846)		X			X				X	X	X				X	X	X	X		X	X
21.	*Neocollyris (Neocollyris) saphyrina* (CHAUDOIR, 1850)									X											X	X
22.	*Neocollyris (Neocollyris) dimidiata* (CHAUDOIR, 1864)																				X	
23.	*Neocollyris (Neocollyris) similis* (LESNE, 1891)					X												X			X	X
24.	*Neocollyris (Neocollyris) rufipalpis* (CHAUDOIR, 1864)		X			X					X							X	X	X	X	X
25.	*Neocollyris (Orthocollyris) crassicornis* (DEJEAN, 1825)		X			X				X								X	X		X	X
26.	*Neocollyris (Leptocollyris) linearis linearis* (SCHMIDT-GÖBEL, 1843)		X			X					X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X
27.	*Neocollyris (Leptocollyris) discretegrossesculpta* (HORN, 1942)		X																X			X
28.	*Neocollyris (Leptocollyris) granulata* NAVIAUX, 1999										X											
29.	*Neocollyris (Leptocollyris) variicornis* (CHAUDOIR, 1864)		X			X				X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X
30.	*Neocollyris (Leptocollyris) subtilis subtilis* (CHAUDOIR, 1863)									X	X						X				X	
31.	*Neocollyris (Leptocollyris) variitarsis variitarsis* (CHAUDOIR, 1860)		X			X		X			X	X				X	X	X	X		X	X
32.	*Neocollyris (Leptocollyris) laosensis* NAVIAUX, 1999		X																			
33.	*Neocollyris (Leptocollyris) tumida* NAVIAUX, 1999										X											
34.	*Neocollyris (Leptocollyris) cylindripennis* (CHAUDOIR, 1864)										X							X	X	X		X
35.	*Neocollyris (Stenocollyris) compressicollis* (HORN, 1909)		X								X								X			
36.	*Neocollyris (Stenocollyris) signata* (HORN, 1902)		X								X							X	X			
37.	*Neocollyris (Stenocollyris) pseudosignata* (HORN, 1902)										X								X			
38.	*Neocollyris (Pachycollyris) bipartita unicolor* (HORN, 1935)																X		X			
39.	*Neocollyris (Pachycollyris) valida* NAVIAUX, 1999		X																			
40.	*Neocollyris (Pachycollyris) feae vitalisi* (W. HORN, 1924)		X			X					X					X	X		X		X	

Table 1-II.

		Provinces of Laos																				
Nr.	Species	Phôngsali	Louangnamtha	Houayxay	Xay	Louangphrabang	Houaphan	Xiangkhoang	Xaignabouri	Vientiane	Borikhan	Khammouan	Savannakhét	Saravan	Xédôn	Champasak	Attapu	CHINA	VIETNAM	CAMBODIA	THAILAND	MYANMAR
41.	*Neocollyris (Pachycollyris) tricolor* NAVIAUX, 1991		X															X			X	X
42.	*Neocollyris (Pachycollyris) strangulata* NAVIAUX, 1991										X								X			
43.	*Neocollyris (Pachycollyris) semiaenescens* (HORN, 1935)																					
44.	*Neocollyris (Pachycollyris) mouhotii mouhotii* (CHAUDOIR, 1864)											X				X	X				X	
45.	*Collyris mniszechii* CHAUDOIR, 1864									X									X		X	X
46.	*Collyris gigas* LESNE, 1901					X															X	
47.	*Collyris dormeri* (HORN, 1898)										X					X						X
48.	*Prothyma (Paraprothyma) exomata* SCHMIDT-GÖBEL, 1846																		X	X	X	
49.	*Prothyma (Paraprothyma) schmidtgoebeli schmidtgoebeli* (HORN, 1895)		X			X				X									X		X	X
50.	*Prothyma (Genoprothyma) heteromalla* (MACLEAY, 1825)																		X		X	
51.	*Prothyma (Genoprothyma) bouvieri bouvieri* W. HORN, 1896										X	X					X		X	X	X	
52.	*Prothyma (Genoprothyma) fallaciosa fallaciosa* RIVALIER, 1964		X			X				X		X							X		X	
53.	*Prothyma (Genoprothyma) vientianensis* SAWADA et WIESNER, 1996									X												
54.	*Prothyma triumphaloides* SAWADA et WIESNER, 1999										X											
55.	*Heptodonta pulchella* (HOPE, 1831)																	X	X			X
56.	*Heptodonta ferrarii ferrarii* GESTRO, 1893		X							X	X	X						X			X	X
57.	*Heptodonta eugenia* CHAUDOIR, 1865		X	X		X		X		X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X
58.	*Pronyssa ingridae* SAWADA et WIESNER, 1999										X											
59.	*Therates rugulosus* HORN, 1900										X										X	
60.	*Therates cribratus* FLEUTIAUX, 1893																					X
61.	*Therates ottomerkli* WIESNER, 1999															X						
62.	*Therates laotiensis* SAWADA et WIESNER, 1999										X											
63.	*Therates gestroi* HORN, 1900																					
64.	*Therates* spec. near *gestroi* HORN, 1900											X										
65.	*Therates csorbai* WIESNER, 1999															X	X					
66.	*Therates pseudoconfluens* SAWADA et WIESNER, 1999		X																			
67.	*Therates differens* SAWADA et WIESNER, 1999		X			X																
68.	*Therates namthacolus* SAWADA et WIESNER, 1999		X																			
69.	*Therates pseudorugifer* SAWADA et WIESNER, 1999		X																			
70.	*Therates circumscriptus* MORAVEC et WIESNER, 1999		X																			
71.	*Therates apicenigrus* SAWADA et WIESNER, 1999										X											
72.	*Therates moraveci* SAWADA et WIESNER, 1999										X											
73.	*Therates dembickyi* sp. nov.											X										
74.	*Therates bannokcolus* SAWADA et WIESNER, 1999										X											
75.	*Therates apiceflavus* SAWADA et WIESNER, 1999										X											
76.	*Therates probsti* WIESNER, 1988		X																X			
77.	*Therates bannapecolus* SAWADA et WIESNER, 1999										X											
78.	*Therates tuberosus* FLEUTIAUX, 1893		X																			
79.	*Therates fruhstorferi vitalisi* W. HORN, 1913		X			X					X							X	X			X
80.	*Calochra flavomaculata flavomaculata* (HOPE, 1831)		X			X		X		X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X
81.	*Calochra carissima* (FLEUTIAUX, 1919)					X										X					X	

Table 1-III.

		Provinces of Laos																				
Nr.	Species	**Phôngsali**	**Louangnamtha**	**Houayxay**	**Xay**	**Louangphrabang**	**Houaphan**	**Xiangkhoang**	**Xaignabouri**	**Vientiane**	**Borikhan**	**Khammouan**	**Savannakhét**	**Saravan**	**Xédôn**	**Champasak**	**Attapu**	**CHINA**	**VIETNAM**	**CAMBODIA**	**THAILAND**	**MYANMAR**
82.	*Calochra elegantula* (Dokhtouroff, 1882)		X			X												X	X	X	X	
83.	*Calochra pseudosiamensis* (Horn, 1913)		X							X	X	X							X		X	
84.	*Calochra interrruptofasciata flavolineata* (Chaudoir, 1865)		X					X		X	X					X	X				X	
85.	*Calochra bramani* (Dokhtouroff, 1882)															X			X	X	X	
86.	*Calochra moraveci* Sawada et Wiesner, 1999											X										
87.	*Calochra salvazai* (Fleutiaux, 1919)			X																	X	X
88.	*Lophyridia angulata angulata* (Fabricius, 1798)							X		X	X	X			X	X		X	X		X	X
89.	*Lophyridia plumigera scoliographa* Rivalier, 1953							X		X		X				X		X	X	X	X	X
90.	*Lophyridia chloris* (Hope, 1831)					X				X												
91.	*Lophyridia funerea funerea* (MacLeay, 1825)		X			X				X	X	X				X		X	X		X	X
92.	*Cosmodela duponti duponti* (Dejean, 1826)										X	X				X	X	X	X		X	X
93.	*Cosmodela aurulenta juxtata* (Acciavatti et Pearson, 1989)		X			X				X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	
94.	*Cosmodela virgula* (Fleutiaux, 1893)		X			X				X	X							X	X	X	X	X
95.	*Lophyra (Lophyra) fuliginosa* (Dejean, 1826)		X			X				X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X
96.	*Lophyra (Lophyra) cancellata cancellata* (Dejean, 1825)									X		X						X	X	X	X	X
97.	*Lophyra (Spilodia) striolata striolata* (Illiger, 1800)		X			X				X	X	X						X	X	X	X	X
98.	*Lophyra (Spilodia) lineifrons* (Chaudoir, 1865)		X			X		X		X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X
99.	*Naviauxella davisoni* (Gestro, 1889)					X															X	X
100.	*Naviauxella vientianensis* Sawada et Wiesner, 1999									X												
101.	*Naviauxella ramai* Naviaux, 1991															X					X	
102.	*Cylindera (Cylindera) delavayi* (Fairmaire, 1886)		X			X												X	X		X	X
103.	*Cylindera (Verticina) antoni* Cassola et Probst, 1996										X								X			
104.	*Cylindera (Ifasina) foveolata* (Schaum, 1863)		X			X				X	X	X				X	X		X		X	X
105.	*Cylindera (Ifasina) cyclobregma* (Acciavatti et Pearson, 1989)		X			X				X	X						X					X
106.	*Cylindera (Ifasina) viduata* (Fabricius, 1801)		X			X		X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
107.	*Cylindera (Ifasina) fallaciosa* (Horn, 1897)		X			X				X	X	X				X	X	X	X		X	X
108.	*Cylindera (Ifasina) pronotalis* (Horn, 1922)									X								X	X		X	
109.	*Cylindera (Ifasina) spinolae spinolae* (Gestro, 1889)		X			X		X		X	X	X				X	X		X		X	X
110.	*Cylindera (Ifasina) paucipilina* Acciavatti et Pearson, 1989		X			X															X	X
111.	*Cylindera (Ifasina) decempunctata* (Dejean, 1825)									X									X	X	X	X
112.	*Cylindera (Ifasina) kaleea kaleea* (Bates, 1863)		X			X					X	X						X	X			X
113.	*Cylindera (Eugrapha) minuta* (Olivier, 1790)							X		X	X	X				X		X	X		X	X
114.	*Cylindera (Eugrapha) mutata* (Fleutiaux, 1893)					X					X	X							X		X	X
115.	*Cylindera (Eugrapha) biprolongata* (Horn, 1924)									X											X	
116.	*Myriochile (Myriochile) sinica* (Fleutiaux, 1889)		X									X				X		X	X	X	X	X
117.	*Callytron andersoni* (Gestro, 1889)		X					X		X	X	X							X	X	X	X
	Number of species per column	0	57	2	0	43	0	12	0	42	59	41	0	0	6	33	24	39	63	24	65	51
29	Number of endemic species																					

Province), *Neocollyris* (*Leptocollyris*) *cylindripennis* (CHAUDOIR, 1864) (Borikhan Province), *Therates rugulosus* HORN, 1900 (Borikhan Province), *Cylindera* (*Verticina*) *antoni* CASSOLA et PROBST, 1996.

The following species are recorded the first time from Khammouan Province: *Tricondyla pulchripes* WHITE, 1844, *Tricondyla mellyi* CHAUDOIR, 1850, *Neocollyris* (*Isocollyris*) *fruhstorferi* (HORN, 1902), *Neocollyris* (*Neocollyris*) *cruentata* (SCHMIDT-GÖEBEL, 1846), *Neocollyris* (*Neocollyris*) *orichalcina orichalcina* (HORN, 1896), *Neocollyris* (*Neocollyris*) *intermedia* NAVIAUX, 1994, *Neocollyris* (*Leptocollyris*) *linearis linearis* (SCHMIDT-GÖEBEL, 1843), *Neocollyris* (*Leptocollyris*) *variicornis* (CHAUDOIR, 1864), *Neocollyris* (*Leptocollyris*) *variitarsis variitarsis* (CHAUDOIR, 1860), *Prothyma* (*Genoprothyma*) *fallaciosa fallaciosa* RIVALIER, 1964, *Heptodonta eugenia* CHAUDOIR, 1865, *Lophyridia plumigera scoliographa* RIVALIER, 1953, *Cylindera* (*Ifasina*) *kaleea kaleea* (BATES, 1866), *Cylindera* (*Eugrapha*) *minuta* (OLIVIER, 1790), *Myriochile* (*Myriochile*) *sinica* (FLEUTIAUX, 1889).

The following species is recorded the first time from Attapu Province: *Tricondyla stricticeps* CHAUDOIR, 1860.

The following species are recorded the first time from Borikhan Province: *Tricondyla annulicornis* SCHMIDT-GÖBEL, 1846, *Neocollyris* (*Neocollyris*) *orichalcina orichalcina* (HORN, 1896), *Neocollyris* (*Leptocollyris*) *subtilis subtilis* (CHAUDOIR, 1863), *Neocollyris* (*Leptocollyris*) *variitarsis variitarsis* (CHAUDOIR, 1860), *Neocollyris* (*Pachycollyris*) *feae vitalisi* (HORN, 1924), *Calochroa pseudosiamensis* (HORN, 1913), *Calochroa interruptofasciata flavolineata* (CHAUDOIR, 1865), *Cylindera* (*Ifasina*) *cyclobregma* (ACCIAVATTI et PEARSON, 1989).

The following species are recorded the first time from Champasak Province: *Collyris dormeri* (HORN, 1898), *Calochroa flavomaculata flavomaculata* (HOPE, 1831), *Calochroa carissima* (FLEUTIAUX, 1919), *Lophyridia plumigera scoliographa* RIVALIER, 1953, *Cosmodela aurulenta juxtata* (ACCIAVATTI et PEARSON, 1989), *Cylindera* (*Ifasina*) *viduata* (FABRICIUS, 1801).

The number of tiger beetle species from Laos (refer to table) now raised up to 117, 29 of (25 %) are endemic, 39 (33 %) are known from China, 63 (54 %) from Vietnam, 24 (21 %) from Cambodia, 65 (56 %) from Thailand and 51 (44 %) from Myanmar. The number of tiger beetle species known from each Province of Laos is now as follows (% in brackets): Phôngsali = 0 (0), Louangnamtha = 57 (49), Houayxay = 2 (2), Xay = 0 (0), Louangphrabang = 43 (37), Houaphan = 0 (0), Xiangkhoang = 12 (10), Xaignabouri = 0 (0), Vientiane = 42 (36), Borikhan = 59 (50), Khammouan = 41 (35), Savannakhét = 0 (0), Saravan = 0 (0), Xedon = 6 (5), Champasak = 33 (28), Attapu = 24 (21).

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要　　約

澤田博史・Jürgen WIESNER：ラオス産ハンミョウ類の追加記録. ——— 2001年にラオスで

採集されたハンミョウ科甲虫とともに今までラオスから記録のあるとされるハンミョウ科をリストアップした．このうち今回7種が初めてラオスから採集されたもので，そのうちメダカハンミョウの一種を新種と認め *Therates dembickyi* と命名記載した．また，今まで未知であった *Pronyssa ingridae* の♀が得られたので図示した．なお, *Cicindela funerea nigrocolorata* MANDL, 1969 は *L. funerea funerea* (MACLEY, 1825) の，*Heptodonta frendeli* MANDL, 1969 は *H. ferrarii ferarii* GESTRO, 1893 のジュニアシノニムであることが判明した．最後に，ラオス各州ならびに中国，ヴェトナム，カンボジア，タイ，ビルマにおける分布状況を表にして示した．

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Note on the *Orientalis* Group of the Genus *Trichotichnus*, II. (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Harpalini)

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Abstract Two new species of the *orientalis* group are described under the names of *Trichotichnus (Trichotichnus) flavomarginatus* from Laos and *T.* (*T.*) *merkli* from Laos, Vietnam, Thailand and Malaysia. These species are peculiar as a group in having the yellowish or brownish bands along lateral margins of elytra and of abdominal sternites, and the stylus of female genitalia not bearing spine along each external margin.

I obtained an opportunity to examine the strange and beautiful specimens of the genus *Trichotichnus*, which have yellowish bands along margins of elytra and of abdominal sternites. After careful examination of them, I determined them as two new species belonging to the *orientalis* group of the genus *Trichotichnus*.

In this paper I am going to describe two new species under the names of *Trichotichnus* (*Trichotichnus*) *flavomarginatus* and *T.* (*T.*) *merkli*, from Laos, Vietnam, Thailand and Malaysia, respectively. Both species are remarkable in having the stylus of female genitalia without spine along each external margin and with a seta far apart from apex.

I wish to express my deep gratitude to Dr. Ottó MERKL of the National Hungarian Museum, Budapest, Dr. Martin BAEHR of the Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum, Tokyo, for their kind loan of important material. The specific name of *T. merkli* is dedicated to Dr. O. MERKL who collected one of the type specimens and kindly offers many material for my study.

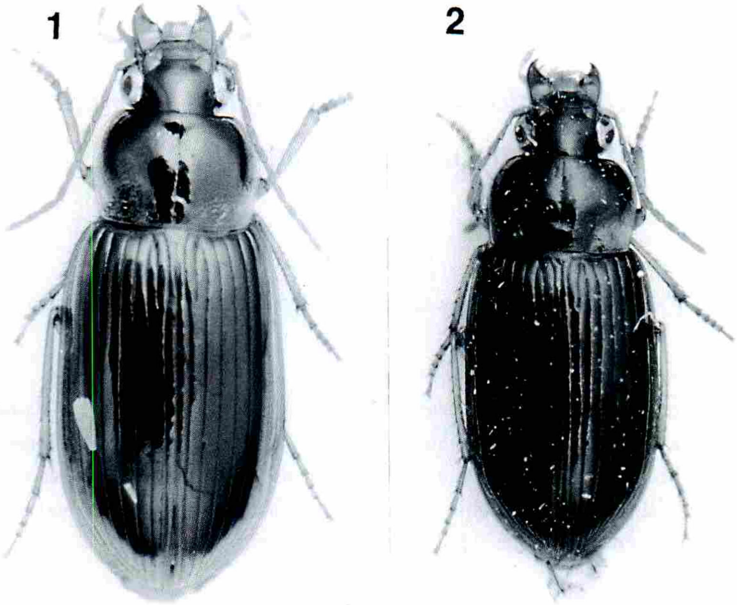
Concerning measurement of body parts, refer the author's former papers.

Trichotichnus (*Trichotichnus*) *flavomarginatus* N. ITO, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 3 and 4)

Body widely oblong, moderately convex, pitchy brown, shiny, iridescent on pronotum and elytra, the pronotal iridescent lustre much weaker; buccal part, mandibles except for blackish inner margins, antennae, marginal bands on elytra, and legs yellowish brown, lateral margins of pronotum and external portions of abdominal sternites light yellow, sutural intervals reddish brown; the bands each occupying on external three intervals in basal four-fifths of elytra and curving along apical margin in same width.

Head gently convex, relatively wide, about seven-tenths of the pronotal width, very sparsely and microscopically punctate, with wide interocular space four-fifths of width of head includ-

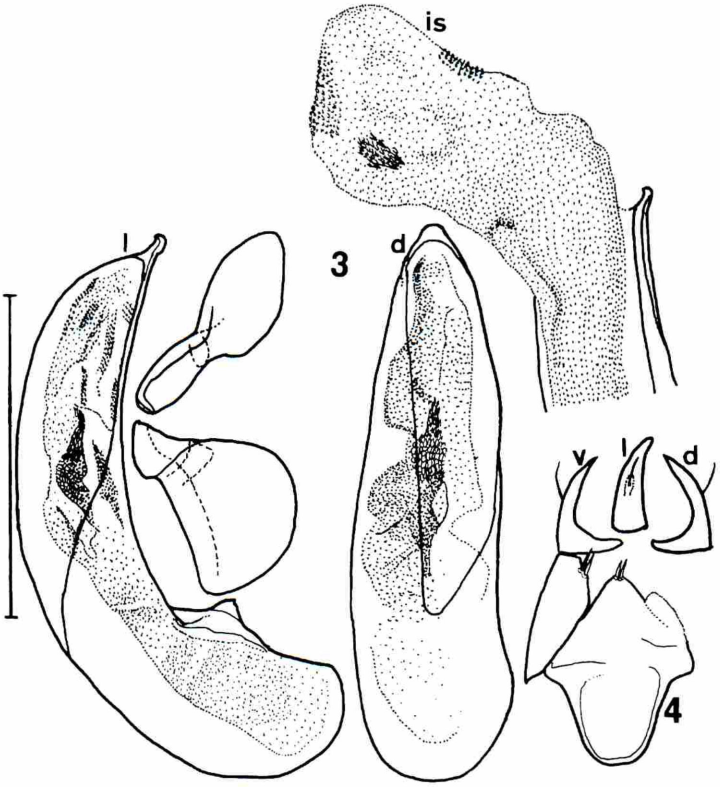


Figs. 1 and 2. Habitus of the genus *Trichotichnus* spp. 1, *Trichotichnus* (*Trichotichnus*) *flavomarginatus* N. Ito, sp. nov.; 2, *T.* (*T.*) *merkli* N. Ito, sp. nov.

ing eyes; labrum arcuately convergent forwards, slightly bilobed at apex; clypeus shallowly emarginate at apex, with blunt apical corners; clypeal suture fine and shallow throughout; frontal impressions almost linear, shallow, not reduced even near supraorbital grooves; eyes large and hemispherically prominent; temples very short, steeply oblique; genuine ventral margins of eyes very narrowly isolated from buccal fissure; mandibles medium in robustness, rather sharp at tips, terebral tooth of left mandible small and truncate at apex and that of right one blunt and like hump, retinacular tooth of left one trapezoidally produced and that of right one slightly prominent and rounded; antennae slender, reaching basal seventh of elytra, 3rd segment pubescent in apical three-fifths, slightly shorter than the 4th and about twice the 2nd; labial palpi more or less massive, 3rd segment a little longer than the 2nd; ligula slightly narrowed apicad, parallel near truncate apex; paraglossae not prolonged beyond ligula; epilobes of mentum weakly widened apicad; microsculpture visible as clear isodiametric meshes on apical portion of clypeus and as obscure transverse ones on frons and occiput.

Pronotum transversely subquadrate, gently curved at sides, a half wider than long, not convex; apex shallowly emarginate, almost straight in middle; base one-fourth wider than apex, slightly arcuate; all margins finely and clearly bordered lengthwise; apical angles widely rounded; basal angles little larger than right angle and narrowly rounded; lateral furrows each narrow in apical third, thence gradually widened and fused with basal fovea which is wide and almost even; front transverse impression somewhat clear and the hind one obscure; median line fine, lying between both the impressions; dorsal punctures largely lacking, coarse and moderate in lateral furrows and basal foveae; microsculpture obscure, partly detectable as fine transverse meshes.

Elytra oblong-quadrate, almost flattened on disc, rather steeply declivous laterad and apic-



Figs. 3 and 4. Genitalia of *Trichotichnus* (*Trichotichnus*) *flavomarginatus* N. Ito, sp. nov. 3, male genitalia; 4, female genitalia; d, dorsal aspect; l, lateral aspect; v, ventral aspect. Scale: 1 mm.

ad, with only several microscopic punctures on each interval; sides weakly arcuate in humeri, subparallel in the middle, abruptly curved backwards from apical fifth, somewhat deeply sinuate preapically; apices clearly rounded and separated from each other at tips; intervals not elevated on disc and slightly convex near apices and bases, a setiferous pore on 3rd interval situated near apical four-ninths; striae rather wide and clearly crenulate, scutellar striole long; marginal series interrupted in middle, (8–9) + (9–11) umbilicate pores; microsculpture mostly invisible, but partly observed as very fine transverse lines. Hind wings fully developed.

Ventral surface mostly smooth, with some vague punctures on mesepisterna, lateral margins of metasternum and metepisterna; metepisterna elongate, two-thirds longer than wide; 6th abdominal sternite bisetose in both sexes at each side, truncate in ♂ and widely and weakly arcuate in ♀ at apical margin.

Hind femora bisetose along hind margin; fore tibiae sulcate, bispinous apico-externally, terminal spur lanceolate; tarsi slender, 1st and 2nd segments of mid tarsi in ♂ not bearing adhesive hairs, hind tarsi in ♂ as long as and one-seventh shorter in ♀ than the width of head, 1st segment 1.12 times as long as the 2nd and 3rd taken together and twice the 2nd, 3rd one-fifth longer than the 4th, claw segment bi- or trisetose along each ventral margin.

Aedeagus (Fig. 3) robust, arcuate in dorsal side, abruptly tapered just behind apex which is thickened ventrally and hardly reflected dorsad at tip, with large basal bulb; dorsal orifice opening to left, inner sac bearing three clusters of small sclerites, but without clear copulatory piece. Stylus (Fig. 4) slender and without spine along each external margin, a long seta erected in middle of dorsal side; basal segment bisetose at apico-external corner; valvifer bisetose at apex.

Length: 7.3–8.0 mm. Width: 3.1–3.4 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Kaew Nua pass, alt. 600±100 m, 18°22'N, 105°09'E, Bolikhamsai prov., Central Laos, 17–19. XI. 2000, E. JENDEK and P. PACHOLÁTKO leg. (Preserved in the Osaka Museum of Natural History). Paratypes: 2♂♂, 1♀, same data as the holotype.

This new species belongs to the *orientalis* species group and is easily distinguished from the other species of the group by the yellow bands on elytra and yellow margins of abdominal sternites. The species is peculiar in having male mid tarsi without adhesive hairs not only on 1st but also on 2nd segments, but judging from the apical orifice of aedeagus directed to left, the species must be close to *Trichotichnus* (*Trichotichnus*) *szekessyi* (JEDLIČKA) and the relative, e.g. *Trichotichnus* (*Trichotichnus*) *parvus* N. ITO, *T.* (*T.*) *malayanus* N. ITO, etc. Further, the stylus of female genitalia is remarkable for an absence of spine along each external margin and for a seta on lateral side far apart from apex.

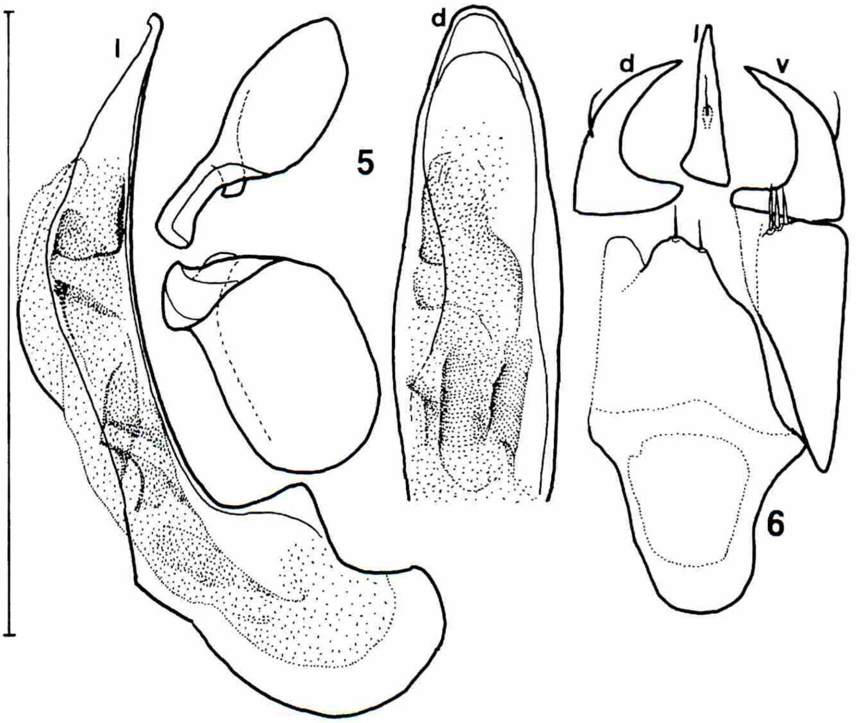
Trichotichnus* (*Trichotichnus*) *merkli N. ITO, sp. nov.

(Figs. 2, 5 and 6)

This new species is allied to the previous new species in having the marginal bands of elytra, but the body is smaller in size and darker in coloration, the pronotum is angulate at basal angles instead of being rounded, the elytra possess the narrower and darker marginal bands and clearer microsculpture, and the mid tarsi of ♂ bear adhesive squamae in apical part of the 2nd to the 4th segments instead of those on 3rd and 4th segments.

Body rather similar in shape to *Trichotichnus* (*Trichotichnus*) *szekessyi* (JEDLIČKA), slightly brownish black, shiny, iridescent on elytra; buccal part, labrum, antennae and legs yellowish brown, mandibles brown, lateral margins of pronotum and marginal bands of elytra yellowish brown, sutural intervals of elytra reddish brown. Head relatively large, 0.70 times as wide as pronotum; interocular space narrow, 0.62 times as wide as the width of head; frontal impressions linear and divergent posteriorly; eyes well prominent; microsculpture relatively clear, visible as isodiametric meshes on apical half of clypeus and as square meshes in the remaining portions. Pronotum transverse, about three-fifths wider than long, weakly rounded at sides, similar in convexity to the previous species; lateral furrows narrower than the previous species; basal foveae each with a weak hump in the middle; dorsal punctures somewhat coarse and scattered only in lateral furrows and basal foveae; microsculpture clearly and finely impressed as mixtures of square and isodiametric meshes. Elytra gently convex, 1.45–1.53 times as long as wide, with sparse and minute punctures; intervals more or less convex, a setiferous pore of 3rd interval a little before apical two-fifths; marginal series divided into two groups, fore group composed of 7–9 and the hind one of 7–9 umbilicate pores; microsculpture clear, consisting of mixtures with transverse lines and meshes. Hind wings entire.

Ventral surface mostly smooth like previous species; metepisterna steeply contracted posteriorly, three-fifths longer than wide; 6th abdominal sternite in both sexes quadrisetose at apical margin. Hind femora bisetose behind; fore tibiae not sulcate, bi- or trispinous along apico-exter-



Figs. 5 and 6. Genitalia of *Trichotichnus* (*Trichotichnus*) *merkli* N. ITO, sp. nov. 5, male genitalia; 6, female genitalia; d, dorsal aspect; l, lateral aspect; v, ventral aspect. (Scale: 1 mm.)

nal margin; mid tarsi of ♂ not bearing adhesive hairs only on 1st segment, hind tarsi almost one-tenth shorter in both sexes than the width of head, 1st segment as long as the 2nd and 3rd taken together 2nd a little more than one and a half as long as 3rd and two-fifths longer than the 4th, claw segment bisetose along each ventral margin. Aedeagus (Fig. 5) gently curved, widely sinuate on dorsal margin, gradually thinned apicad, slightly reflected dorsad at tip; apical orifice widely open, inner sac not bearing sclerite; apical lobe widely rounded and bordered at distal margin. Stylus (Fig. 6) well arcuate outwards, with a long seta situated at middle of lateral side; basal segment bearing three long setae apico-externally; valvifer with two setae, one of them situated at apex and another before apex.

Length: 6.1–7.2 mm Width: 2.5–3.0 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Ban Phabat env., 18°16.1'N, 103°10.9'E, alt. 150 m, 70 km NE Vientiane, Central Laos, 27. IV.–1. V. 1997, E. JENDEK et O. ŠAUŠA leg. (Preserved in the Osaka Museum of Natural History). Paratypes: 1♂, Bam A Chia, alt. 890 m, Hung Nga, Lai Chan Prov., Vietnam, 8. V. 1995, M. OWADA leg.; 1♀, Tanah Rata, edge of degraded rainforest, Cameron Highland, Pahang, Malaysia, at light, 21. III.–2. IV. 1995, O. MERKL leg.; 1♀, Doi Inthanon, Chiang Mai, Thailand, 10–17. IV. 1990, MALICKY leg.; 1♀, Chiang Mai Zoo, Chiang Mai, Thailand, 23–30. V. 1990, MALICKY leg.

Notes on the Subgeneric Position of these Species

Two new species described above are remarkable as the stylus of female genitalia lack the spine on external margin and has a seta far apart from apex. On these points, these two species may have constitute a natural taxon, new subgenus or new species-group, but are remained pending on the discussion of their systematic position at present by the lack of enough information on their variability owing to the scarceness of species having these characters, and tentatively assigned them to the subgenus *Trichotichnus* in this paper. Because, in the subgenus *Amaroschesis* of the same genus the spines of the stylus shows variation in number from one to three, and not stable as the character.

要　　　約

伊藤　昇：*Trichotichnus* 属 *orientalis* group について, II. ——— 本種群に属する２新種, *Trichotichnus* (*Trichotichnus*) *flavomarginatus* および *T.* (*T.*) *merkli* を記載した．これらの種は上翅側縁に沿って延びる黄色または褐色の帯を有する点で他の本グループの種とは容易に区別できるが，同時に雌交尾器外縁に刺がなく側縁剛毛が先端から大きく離れた位置にある点で特異である．この重要な特徴ゆえにこれらの種の分類学的位置を考察すべきであるが，種数が少なく且つ *Amaroschesis* 亜属の一部の種にはこの刺が変化する現象が見られることから，ここでは *Trichotichnus* 亜属として取り扱った．*T.* (*T.*) *merkli* は，本種のタイプの一部を採集されまた多数の標本を筆者の研究の為に提供下さっているハンガリー国立自然史博物館の Ottó MERKL博士に深謝の意を込めて献名した．

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原稿作成の要領

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1. 原稿はプリントアウトしたものとフロッピーディスクに書き込んだものとを提出する．用紙はＡ４判を用い，左右に3 cm 以上の余白をあけ，タイプライター，ワードプロセッサーあるいはコンピューターで打ち出したものとする．行間はダブルスペースとし，表題や見出しを含めていかなる場合も大文字だけでは打たない．従って姓名のうちイニシャル以外はすべて小文字で打つこと（例：Yasuhiko Hayashi）．また英文原稿内では♂♀記号及び和文要約を除き邦文文字（日本語ホント）を用いてはならない．フロッピーディスクはマッキントッシュまたはＤＯＳフォーマットのいづれかで，原稿はテキストファイル化したものを提出すること．フロッピーディスクを提出できない場合は，プリント原稿をスキャナーで読み取るためイタリックやボールドなどの指定のない文字を使用し，下線や訂正の書き込みのない原稿（コピーでもよい）を一部付ける．
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   Blackwelder, R. E., 1936. Morphology of the coleopterous family Staphylinidae. Smiths. misc. Coll., 94 (13): 1-102
   —1952. The generic names of the beetle family Staphylinidae with an essay on genotypy. Bull. U.S. natn. Mus., 200: i-iv+1-483.
   Müler, J., 1925. Terzo contributo alla conoscenza del genere Staphylinus L. Boll. Soc.ent.ital., 50: 40–48.
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